New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1841 | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

$1,241,055 IN TREASURE.

Political Conventions in California.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

AWARD OF THE TRANSIT GRANT.

The Mysterious Voyage of the Tennessee Explained.

The New-Grenadian Question.

Another Attempt at Revolution in Peru.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Central America*, Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with the mails and passengers and treasure brought down from San Francisco by the *John L. Stephens*, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock last evening.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed from San Francisco July 20 at 9½ A. M., with 440 passengers, the U. S. mails, and $1,[illegible] in treasure, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,241,055 11; for England, $548,108 95; for Panama, $12,[illegible] 87. Arrived at Manzanilla July 27, 12 o'clock M., and sailed thence 2:45 P. M. same day. Arrived at Acapulco 28th July, 8½ P. M., and sailed thence for Panama, 4 o'clock A. M., 29th.

Aug. 2.—At 9½ A. M. exchanged signals with steamer *Sonora*, from Panama for San Francisco, with mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans June 20.

Same date, off Punta[illegible], passed a ship showing American colors, supposed to be the sloop-of-war *Decatur*.

Capt. Garland, of the Marine Guard of the United States ship *Independence*, is a passenger on board the *Central America*, having in his charge 101 of the crew of that ship whose time has expired.

Edward McGuire, seaman from United States ship *Independence*, fell overboard on the night of the 9th inst., and was drowned.

The steamer *Golden Age*, with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans, July 6, sailed from Manzanilla, 26th July, for San Francisco. All well on board.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, S. P. Griffin Commander, sailed from Aspinwall Aug. 3 6 o'clock P. M., for Havana, with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 2, from San Juan del Norte. All well on board.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop *Tartar* off Aspinwall.

Royal Mail steamer *Trent* arrived at Aspinwall Aug. 3, from San Juan del Norte.

The United States ships *Independence* and *John Adams*, lying off Panama. The *Independence* was to sail on the 4th inst. for San Francisco.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Central America* for special favors, and to the enterprising Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List of the Steamer Central America.

Amer. Ex. Bank	$[illegible]	Order	$119,[illegible]
W. Appleton & Co.	10,[illegible]	Scholle & Bro.	18,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	48,000	James Patrick	40,000
Conroy & O'Connor	20,000	Robb, Hallett & Co	112,000
Duncan Sherman & Co.	130,163	Ross, Falconer & Co.	20,2[illegible]
F. R. Drexel	17,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	4,000
Freeman & Co.	[illegible]	Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	14,000	Slate & Co.	8,000
Thos. J. Hand & Co	5,000	Henry Strybing	2,800
Eugene Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
Reuben Meader	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	237,000
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	15,000		

Total from San Francisco $1,241,055

FROM ASPINWALL.

Jas. F. Joy	$2,490
Geo. H. Williams	1,8[illegible]
Everett & Brown	440
Total	$1,245,[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Fortnight's Summary of News.

From the Alta Californian, July 20.

Since the departure of the steamer of the 4th events of more than ordinary interest have transpired. The eighty-first National Anniversary of our country's independence was observed more generally, and with far greater enthusiasm, than ever before. San Francisco alone, of the principal towns of the State, celebrated the day with no official demonstrations.

Agricultural prospects are good, and the crops of grain are being harvested in excellent condition in most of the counties, despite the unprecedented drouth which has prevailed. Much attention has been paid to gardening in the interior counties, and already many of the mining precincts are supplied with fruit and vegetables, grown in the immediate vicinity. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples, grapes and berries, all of California growth, are to be had at reasonable rates.

Some disturbances are reported as having taken place among the Pitt River Indians in Siskiyou County, but they can be traced to no reliable source.

The Supreme Court has rendered several important decisions, one in the suit of Adams vs. Haskill & Wood, which involves two propositions: First, whether a creditor of the firm could pursue his remedy at law, after the bill was filed and the Receiver appointed, but before a decree of dissolution. And second, whether a creditor could attack the whole proceeding on the ground of fraud and collusion between the parties. The Court, after elaborate argument, concluded that the intervenors having acquired a lien upon the property of Adams & Co., by attachment and judgment prior to their decree of dissolution, are entitled to the fruits of their judgment, and must be first paid. The Court further decides that the bill of the intervenors shows a state of facts which, if true, would vitiate the whole proceeding in the Court below, under the provisions of the 20th section of the act concerning fraudulent conveyances.

The magnetic telegraph is about to be extended from Marysville to the principal places in the Northern part of the State.

In San Francisco, one West had sued out an injunction against the Board of Supervisors, to restrain them from removing any patients infected with smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or loathsome diseases to the new pest house.

Joseph Pinney, Justice of the Second District, in San Francisco, committed suicide about 12 o'clock M., on the 14th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

The steamer *Constitution*, which left San Francisco for Puget Sound on the 8th instant, encountered heavy gales and great stress of weather when off Mendocino, and sprung a leak. The pumps were manned and worked, but the water gained on them. A large portion of a valuable cargo was thrown overboard, and the ship put back in distress.

A handsome service of silver plate was presented to Hon. Milton S. Latham, by his numerous personal and political friends, and the attaches of the Custom-House during his collectorship. The gift was made through L. Q. Washington. An honorable testimonial was also tendered to Mr. Latham by a large number of prominent merchants.

"Lady Mac," the celebrated pacing nag, was killed on the 4th inst., by falling and breaking her neck, while being driven to the Mission. She was valued at $5,000, and owned by Pat. Hunt.

John L. and Daniel Green had filed a complaint in the Twelfth District Court in San Francisco against Wm. T. Coleman and others, who are described as being members of the "Executive Committee of Vigilance," charging them with assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and claiming damages in the sum of $50,000. It is understood that the complainants were in the custody of the Committee for a short time during their active organization; and this fact they make the basis of their suit.

Political Movements.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Sacramento July 8, and nominated Hon. Edward Stanley, for Governor; D. L. Cheesman, for Lieutenant-Governor; Nathaniel Bennett, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Dr. L. C. Gunn for Comptroller. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

That we heartily welcome to our shores the honest and industrious emigrant, who seeks our country to escape from European despotism, and we deprecate all attempts to embitter their feelings against our free institutions by political persecution on account of their foreign birth.

That the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Taney, and concurred in by other Judges, in the late Dred Scott case, is a palpable violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, a falsification of the history of our country, subversive of State rights, and a flagrant injustice to a large portion of the people of the United States, and as such, merits the reprobation of every freeman.

That as citizens of California, we deprecate the introduction of Slavery on the Pacific coast, and we therefore extend to the freemen of Oregon an earnest desire for their success in the establishing of free principles as the basis of their State Government.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Stanley, had already opened the campaign in a speech delivered in San Francisco, before an immense audience. He fully defined his position, and took strong grounds in favor of the principles of Republicanism.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 14th, and adjourned *sine die* on the following day, after a boisterous session. As was anticipated, the Administration, or anti-Broderick Party, were greatly in the ascendant, and bore down all opposition. There was a desperate effort made to adopt stringent resolutions condemnatory of the Vigilance Committee, but the majority were evidently indisposed to renew the agitation on that exciting subject. The following nominations were made, and afterwards declared unanimous: For Governor, John B. Weller; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Walkup; Comptroller, J. W. Mandeville; Treasurer, Thomas Findley; Judge of the Supreme Court, Stephen J. Field; Surveyor General, H. A. Higley.

A State nominating Convention of the American party has been called to convene at the capital. It is surmised that no nomination for Governor will be made, but, by others, that a full Know-Nothing ticket will be presented to the people.

Mining Intelligence.

Mining matters possess much interest. New discoveries of placer claims and quartz veins are constantly being made in all parts of the mining regions. Fluming operations on the streams are progressing rapidly and favorably, as the waters are nearly down to the Summer level, thus enabling the miner to easily drain the bed of the river.

There are 390 men at work on the south branch of the North Yuba, above Downieville, 58 of whom are quartz miners. Two mills at the Buttes are crushing 50 tons per week.

From *El Clamor Publico* we translate the following letter from Lower California:

"Some days since I read in the columns of your journal that several mines had been discovered in San Antonia, in Lower California. I have visited the country, and have seen several veins. One French company has explored a number of them, and among them is one, called San Guillermo, worked by a capitalist of San Diego, which gives a very good prospect, and I have been informed that the latest assays have shown from 30 to 35 per cent., without counting a small quantity of precious metal contained within the copper. There is also a mine, called Jesus Maria, which produces very rich metal. The vein is very abundant, and I have no doubt that very soon other rich mines will be discovered.

Within a few miles of Santa Tomas, there are several mines which are being explored, but which I have not seen, but I have been shown some of the ores taken from there, and it has appeared to me, as it has to several other persons to whom they have been shown, that they may contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of copper.

The population is insignificant, but is augmented day by day, by the arrival of families, and several Americans have also come."

OREGON.

Oregon dates are to July 9. The official majority for Lane is 2,000, and in favor of a Convention 5,938. A lead mine had been discovered, and the Colville gold mines were flattering.

The principal exciting topic in Oregon seems to be the question of the introduction of Slavery. A paper, called the *Occidental Messenger*, has been started at Corvallis, as the avowed organ of the Pro Slavery Party. The *Oregonian* has come out against the introduction of Slavery into Oregon.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Island dates to June 30 had been received at San Francisco.

A mild epidemic was prevailing amongst all classes, the symptoms of which are diarrhoea, vomiting, soreness in chest and ribs, &c. No deaths are reported.

The telegraph four miles out of Honolulu had been completed.

Two new and extensive sugar plantations are about being commenced, both of them to be located in or near Hilo, on Hawaii. One estate will consist of 2,500 acres, owned by Sambing & Co.; the other is 400 acres, owned by Utai & Co. Both these firms have long been resident Chinese merchants, and are possessed of ample capital.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong delivered an address, in the vestry of the Fort-street Church, on Thursday evening, in reference to his contemplated mission to the United States. He stated his object to be solely to promote the interests of the Oahu College, in seeking for it an endowment of $50,000, and also additional professors, library and apparatus.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Revolution Among the Saints—Massacre of Apostates.

The *Sacramento Union* contains important news from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. It will be seen that the Mormons are not only waging war against peaceful and unoffending citizens, but that serious dissensions are rapidly thinning their own ranks, and that many of them have already left for the Atlantic States. The *Union* says:

Crandall's pioneer coach arrived in our city at one o'clock this afternoon, from Carson Valley, with the express matter, the mails and passengers—traveling time 15 hours. Dates from Salt Lake are to May 20.

Mr. Wilkins, who came passenger, is direct from Salt Lake, where he has been residing for nine months, having had to flee with his family to California.

Brigham Young (as heretofore reported) had gone North with his expedition, fully equipped, with three months' provisions, and a train of 80 wagons. Various rumors were afloat as to its object. The most important and conclusive is, that he has gone in search of a locality to defend the faithful against the expected troops from the East. He exhorts all the Saints, if it comes to a fight, to kill each his man, and his salvation is secured.

The destroying angels are busily engaged at their hellish work, murdering and robbing those who are apostates.

Wilkins and party is composed of twenty-six persons, eight of whom are women. After leaving Salt Lake they were arrested by a large body of Mormons, and taken back on a charge of horse-stealing. As no evidence, even for a Mormon court, was offered against them, they were discharged, at the request of one Marion, who knew three of them in San Francisco—he being the Clerk of the Court. After that they were hunted like wolves, night and day, until they reached Goose Creek mountains, over one hundred miles from Salt Lake, when the Mormons made a charge on them, and killed six of their animals.

One-half of the population would leave, and will do so, if the Government sends a sufficient force to protect them.

Brigham declares that if the Saints will stand by him and the Church, he will be President of the United States in less than ten years.

Williams, the lawyer, had fled. The destroying angels were on his track, and it was not known if he escaped them. Open and avowed murder of all who have and are becoming obnoxious, is advocated in public assemblages; in fact, an offer was publicly made in a meeting, by one of the faithful, to murder two Gentile traders at Box Elder, near the city, who had incurred the displeasure of Elder Lorenzo Snow, if they did not leave by June 1.

A train of one hundred wagons had left Salt Lake, bound for the States, all of which belonged to Apostles.

New dissensions are continually arising. That which causes the most ill-feeling is Brigham sealing young girls to old men. Several heads of families have been put out of the way, as they call it, on suspicion of their being apostates, by which means they prevent the family from leaving. Several who heretofore have been in the confidence of the high priests are known to have been murdered in attempting to leave secretly.

Seven ladies, with their families, whose husbands had made their escape, begged to be taken away by Wilkins' party, expecting daily to see some of their number dragged away to the harem of some of the anointed.

Brigham preaches open rebellion to all attempts on the part of the Government to establish a foothold in his territory. He has inaugurated a new law, by which he governs disobedient wives, by degrading and making menials of them, depriving them of the right to marry or have a protector. It is called an "Earthly Hell."

Commercial Summary.

From the Alta Californian, July 20.

As far as trade from the hands of importers is concerned, the accounts to be sent forward by this mail to the East are not a whit more flattering than they have been for months past. All the operations which have transpired since the sailing of the steamer of the 4th of July have, with one or two exceptions, been forced, and continued sales of staple goods by auction has conclusively demonstrated the light demand for goods to repair deficiencies in jobbing stocks. And yet there has been an improvement with respect to this last branch of business. All through the fortnight, although the country trade has not been in excess, there has been a good demand for goods, and some of the principal jobbers report a better demand for goods than they have had before during the season. Nearly all of the speculations which for a time thrived so prosperously have fallen to the ground, and rates are fast assimilating to the scale from which they started at the beginning of the speculative season. News received from the East relative to a partial cessation of shipments, arrivals of clippers—all of these things seem to be without effect on the general activity of the market; and until the jobbers have contrived to work off the heavy surplusage of stocks which they have held so long, it is scarcely probable that accounts will improve, or that any inducements will be held forth to shippers to the East.

With respect to financial matters, the *Prices Current and Shipping List* says:

"Financially but little change has taken place in this city since our last. The money market remains in about the same position, but the demand is not so active as it was a short time since. The receipts of gold dust continue to fall off gradually, for reasons which we have frequently explained heretofore; but, as it is understood that the Branch Mint will resume operations on or about the 1st proximo, we have but little doubt that much of the gold, which ought to be making its way to this city, is held back, and will not come down until after that period. The miners, however, have every reason to be satisfied with their success, and extensive preparations are now being made to work the river bottoms, as soon as the water reaches its lowest stages.

The Supreme Court, in a recent decision, has virtually put an end to the litigation in the Adams & Co.'s cases, by confirming the rights of the attaching creditors. This of course deprives the general creditors of any hope of a dividend, and as soon as the priorities are determined the whole affair, which has engrossed the attention of the Courts for nearly two and a half years, will probably stop.

The shipment by this steamer does not promise to be a very large one, but it will probably equal the last. There is a fair demand for bars as we write, and sales have been made at 899, par. At last advices there was a premium of ½ ₩ cent. on this class, in New-York.

The supply of Dollars in market is at present very short, and 12 ₩ cent. could be readily obtained. A parcel of about $160,000 is expected on the *Lord Raglan*, but it will be shipped to China on Mexican account.

The following ships are now in port: Chas. Carroll, Cygnet, Caribbean, (Br.,) Cowper, Golden Fleece, Joseph Peabody, Leonore, Lookout, Mameluke, Nabob, (Fr.,) Ringleader, Red Rover, Race Hound, Star of Hope, Wizard, Winged Arrow, Wild Hunter, Lizzie Thompson, Mary Weinholt, Jacatra, Eli Whitney. The barks in the harbor are: Adelaide, (Mex.,) Corrido, (Br.,) Creole, (Brem.,) Friendship, Georgianna, Iwanowna, Jenny Ford, Jose Guaymarens, (Chili,) Madonna, Mallory, Rebekah, Robt. Passenger, (Br.,) Samuel Merritt, Santa Cruz, (stmr.,) Sultan, (Tahiti.)

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

News from Chile—Election in Bolivia—Another Attempted Revolution in Peru—Battles between Vivanco and the Government Troops.

By the arrival at Panama, on the 21st of July, of the steamer *Valparaiso*, we receive a fortnight's later news from Chile and Peru.

There has been a large fire in Valparaiso, destroying a great amount of property.

In Chile, considerable excitement had been caused by an attempt to enact an amnesty for all political offences since '51—the measure had not, but it was believed would, pass.

The conspirators had been condemned, but the expectation was that the Government would commute the sentence of death.

A decree opening the coasting trade to foreign flags was passed on the 18th of June.

In Bolivia, the election had terminated for the Government.

An attempt at revolution at Callao among the troops has been made, and matters look stormy again.

There has been a fight near Arequipa between Vivanco's forces and those of Castilla; both parties claim the victory.

This battle was attended with very little bloodshed, and the "victory" of Vivanco was only valuable because it disarranged the plans of Castilla for connection with San Roman at Arequipa. The papers state that on the 27th of June a battle was fought, with Gen. San Roman in command of Castilla's forces, and again another engagement on the 3d, in which San Roman was driven from his position.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of Fillibusters at San Juan—The Mystery of the Tennessee Explained—The Transit Contract given to Webster and Harris—Nature of Carey Jones' Mission—Number of Fillibusters Brought to Nicaragua in two Years—Nicaragua Tranquil—Movements of Gen. Canas, &c., &c.

The British mail steamer *Trent*, with dates from San Juan del Norte of the 2d, reached Aspinwall on the 3d inst.

In Nicaragua quiet is the order of the day, and affairs are assuming a healthy tone. The two Dictators, Martinez and Jerez, called the Senate together on the 5th ult., which assembled at "Managua." The affairs appertaining to the Transit and the boundary question with Costa Rica met with a happy and satisfactory adjustment, the Senate giving its cordial adhesion to the Transit Contract and Treaty proposed by President Mora on behalf of his Government.

Gen. Canas visited Greytown on the 18th ult., and was received with all honors by the United States sloop *Saratoga*. Canas returned to Nicaragua.

Mr. Carey Jones' mission to Costa Rica, proves of a most friendly character. He was still at San José on the 25th ult. Capt. Cauty in return is accredited by President Mora to Washington, and goes to New-York by steamer *Central America*.

Three hundred and fifty of Walker's men are now in Greytown, in a very destitute condition—they having been brought from Costa Rica, in expectation of finding the steamer *Tennessee* in readiness to convey them to New York.

Col. Cauty remains at Greytown with a force of 256 Costa Ricans.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Juan del Norte, Friday, July 31, 1857.

Messrs. W. R. C. Webster and J. C. Harris, who reached here on the 25th inst. from San José, capital of Costa Rica, in charge of some *three hundred and fifty fillibusters*, have succeeded in influencing the British mail steamer *Trent* to convey them to Aspinwall, in order to catch the *Central America* for New-York. These two gentlemen expected to find the steamer *Tennessee* awaiting their arrival here, to take them and the remaining batch of Walker's men to New-York. The *Tennessee's* non-arrival placed them in sad difficulties; but before their leaving, we must do them the justice in saying that they made every and all provision for the maintenance of the *three hundred and fifty fillibusters*, until a steamer should arrive to convey them away. Colonel Cauty, of the Costa Rican Army, has charge of the fillibusters, and if we refer to the previous humane conduct of this officer to the sick, wounded and distressed men of General Walker's army, we entertain no misgivings for the comfort and wants of the fillibusters.

Col. Cauty does all in his power to provide for the wants of the fillibusters, and from all I can learn no one but Morgan & Sons are to blame for their detention here. Mr. J. N. Scott received a letter dated New-York, of the 5th July, signed by Mr. Morgan himself, stating that the *Tennessee* would leave New-York on the 17th for Greytown to convey to New-York Messrs. Harris and Webster and the remaining fillibusters.

Greytown is rejoiced in learning that Vanderbilt has, this time, been defeated in not having secured the Nicaragua Transit Grant. It has been awarded to Messrs. Webster and Harris, and we now hope to see the line soon started. It was a bold move on the part of Webster to take along with him to Costa Rica one of Central America's greatest enemies, Mr. Harris, son-in-law of Charles Morgan; but this Webster knows what he is about. He enjoys a multitude of enemies, but somehow or other he slays them, one and all, and comes out victorious. It is supposed that the new Transit Company will be established on a firm and solid basis, and the welfare and peace of this portion of the Globe thus secured.

I have learned that Mr. Carey Jones' commission on behalf of the Government of the United States to Costa Rica is of the most friendly nature. President Buchanan refuses to interfere in any claims regarding Nicaragua, the wisest policy he could adopt, when we take into consideration the humane manner in which Costa Rica has treated the American citizens, who had the pluck to desert so imbecile a captain as Walker has indubitably proved himself to be. I have spoken personally to most of the fillibusters here and without an exception I find they all denounce him in the most unmeasured terms.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the actual quantity of men conveyed to Nicaragua from the States and California, to the flag of General Walker during the last two years, and J. N. Scott assures me that the books of the old Accessory Transit Company of Charles Morgan & Sons, prove that no less than 1,000 men have been shipped up the San Juan River, and 5,000 received from California. Mr. Bostwick, late Secretary of State to General Walker, now here, tells me that he can prove by documentary evidence that no less than 5,700 fillibusters have found their graves in Nicaragua.

What will General Henningsen say to this statement? If he repudiates it, I refer him to Mr. J. N. Scott, who has been agent to the Nicaraguan line of steamers since the date of the Walker advent in Nicaragua.

All is quiet in Nicaragua, and so long as General Canas remains there we have no misgivings. He visited Greytown on the 18th inst. and was received with all honors, and received a salute from the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. General Canas has found many admirers, but during his stay amongst us we found him to be the admired of all admirers. He is a fine, humane old fellow, and stated publicly that the late fillibustering attempt in Central America had pushed the country some twenty years forward in civilization.

Mr. J. N. Scott still remains in possession of the late Company's property at Punta Arenas. What are the intentions of Messrs. Webster and Harris we have not ascertained. We, in Greytown, hope that they may prove successful, and the route opened immediately. Costa Rica places much confidence in the management of Mr. Webster, and although your Washington correspondent *hits him very hard*, he is looked upon as an able and very astute person, equal to any difficulty and task he may undertake. N.

NEW-GRANADA.

Lord Palmerston's Views on the New-Granadian Question—Excitement at Bogota—Isthmian Affairs—The New-Granadian Press on Relations with the United States.

Advices from Bogota are to July 9. The papers of that city were discussing Lord Palmerston's views on the New-Granadian question, as recently expressed in a speech in Parliament.

The papers say that Lord Palmerston's sentiments are not the views of the English Press; and if the English Government had been better informed, these would not have been their opinions; but after this expression it cannot be expected that Lord Palmerston will decide the cause in favor of New-Granada, the other party being the United States, whom it is necessary for him to please and flatter. The New-Granadians are indignant "at receiving from the Prime Minister of a nation for whom they have always had the liveliest sympathies, the appellation of swindlers, especially when they omit no sacrifice to pay their debts."

El Neo Granadino quotes from Lord Palmerston's speech, and says that the character of the New-Granadian representatives at the Court of St. James is the cause of the Republic being held in so dishonorable a light.

With regard to the present aspect of the dispute with the United States, *El Neo Granadino* of July 3 says:

"The clouds have been somewhat cleared from the horizon of our foreign relations. The Cabinet of Washington, on account of whose elevated position we hope that they will never treat us as barbarians solely because we are weak, will reopen negotiations upon the Panama question, and this time, their minds more tranquil, the facts more clear to them, and the opinion of the press of other nations interested in the security of the Isthmus Transit being heard, New-Granada will occupy a better position for the satisfactory arrangement of these questions. And this position we owe chiefly to the unquestionable superiority of our Commissioners in the controversy, and to the energy and dignity of the Mallarino Administration, in denying absolutely the pretensions for indemnity and the sale of the territory. Thanks to this, we have deserved the honor of being treated as a free people, and of being respected notwithstanding our weakness. Let this serve as a lesson that all fear should be discarded, and that the Government knows how to preserve this position in such negotiations."

The following is from *El Neo Granadino* of July 9:

We promised in our last number to give our especial attention to the examination of the Isthmanian questions, that demand much study, that are very important and for whose proper settlement it is necessary that the press should seriously aid the Government, contributing to combat the prejudices, to do away with the stupid antipathies of race to race, and to maintain the good relations that exist between the two people, stimulating a spirit of justice and enlightened impartiality.

It is certain that our leading political and commercial relations with the North Americans have not brought us under very favorable auspices, but we ought not to judge the American people by the passengers that cross the Isthmus, for the most part adventurers of the lowest class, nor their statesmen by Messrs. Bowlin and Morse. No; whatever may have been the troubles that the aggressive spirit of the passengers has caused us, it is necessary to be just, and to acknowledge that the colored population of the Isthmus have not been more influenced by good intentions towards them; that the backwardness, the bad habits and the vices of this fanatic and indolent Spanish breed, keeps up continually in the midst of our population an unconquerable antipathy and ill-will against every foreigner that comes to our ports; and, finally that the authority has not always been held by men capable of surmounting and overcoming difficulties, nor of determining the course that should be adopted in an emergency, in order to avoid a conflict. We are confident that if, instead of Sr. Fabrega, on the unfortunate 15th of April, Sr. Camacho Roldan, or Sr. Arosemena, or Sr. Calvo had been Governor, we would not to-day be involved in these reclamations, because the affair would have been nothing more than a street fray that would have ended in the punishment of the aggressor, native or foreigner. How many individual robberies and assassinations have not been committed on the Isthmus since the commencement of the California emigration! And, nevertheless, it has never occurred to the Government of the United States to ask indemnity, because no Government can ever pretend that the country through which its citizens or subjects travel is converted into an insurance company that guarantees their lives or their properties.

From Carthagena, we learn that it is rumored there that three hundred soldiers are to be sent to the Isthmus by next steamer, part for Aspinwall and part for Panama.

Interesting from the River Plate.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—NAVIGATION OF THE SALADO—THE YELLOW FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO.

We have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 6th of June.

The interpretation of the recent treaty, as to the formalities to be observed by Brazilian vessels in navigating the River Paraguay, threatens a rupture between the two Cabinets. It appears that the Imperial Envoy is rather more exacting than the spirit or letter of the treaty will bear out; and having retired in the mean time to the Paraná, the Paraguayan papers comment on his conduct and of course the policy of his Government, in rather acrimonious terms.

An exclusive privilege for the term of ten years has been granted to Messrs. Aspiasu Hosvel & Co., for the steam navigation of the river Salado, throughout its entire course.

The Minister of Finance has submitted a bill recognizing as current money of the realm, the British sovereign, the French Napoleon, and the United States eagle.

We take the following paragraphs from the British Packet of July 6:

The news respecting the epidemic are more contradictory than ever, but we suspect a good many cases still remain; even that, however, we cannot admit as any reason for prolonging the Quarantine. Look after the butchers and bakers, take good care of the destitute immigrants that arrive, and shut up the "Academias" and other low haunts of vice and dissipation, and you do more to prevent the spread of disease generally, than all the Quarantines and fumigations that can be enjoined.

An *outre* story has been going the rounds, of a projected revolt, headed by Gens. Gelly and Flores. We suspect it is a romance, or a dodge intended to disguise a sore feeling, arising out of the announced theory of annexation.

The sums remitted hence, for the relief of the victims of the epidemic, amount to about 16,000 silver dollars—an act of genuine fraternity, that deserves to be recorded.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, July 1st, by Archbishop Alemany, in the Church of St. Francis, Mr. Wm. Hamill to Mrs. Amelia H. Austen, both of this city.

In San Francisco, July 1st, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, Mr. L. H. Cutting, of Stockton, to Catharine S. Howland, of Lowell, Mass.

At New-York Flat, June 24th, Mr. E. Cousens, of Oroville, to Miss Mary Jane Peoples, of New-York Flat.

In San Jose, June 17th, Mr. Wm G. Greenleaf to Mrs. Sarah G. Pinkham, both of Santa Cruz.

At Placerville, June 18th, Mr. John C. Smith, of North Carolina, to Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, of New-Bedford, Mass.

In San Francisco, at the residence of A. F. Bond, July 2d, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. William L. Smith, formerly of Michigan, to Mrs. Rosina Bertrand, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Woodside, San Mateo County, July 3d, by D. Jagger, Esq., Mr. J. C. Haynes, formerly of Summit County, Ohio, to Miss Lois A. Hall, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Hall, formerly of Oneida County, N. Y.

In Sonora, July 2, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. Joseph L. Walls to Miss Celia E. Martin, both of Stevens' Bar, Tuolumne County.

In San Francisco, July 5, by Rev. A. Bahn, Mr. George Frederick Bening to Miss Anna Koester, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. Charles Schruth to Martha Gilman, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 7, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Dr. Atkinson to Annie Mears, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 6, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Eliphas Maginnis to Miss Lydia Chevilia, both of San Francisco.

In Scott Valley, June 21, Mr. Charles Edwards, of Long Gulch, formerly of Rochester, Ind., to Miss Catherine Woolford.

In San Francisco, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. Brierly, Henry Critcher, Esq., of Pine Grove, Sierra County, to Miss N. Cornelia, only daughter of Madison Hawes, Esq.

In San Francisco, July 9, by Rev. B. Brierly, in the Washington-street Church, Johnson W. Reser to Louisa M. Honeywell, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 9, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. John Werner to Miss Johanna Zoller.

In Sacramento, July 4, Seth Martin to Amanda Thompson, both of that city.

In Shasta, June —, Mr. James Lynch to Miss Salena Riley.

In French Gulch, June —, Mr. Friedmann Liebercept to Miss Barbara Welder.

In San Francisco, July 8, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Taylor to Miss Mary Jane Oden.

In San Francisco, July 11, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry A. Sonntag, Esq., Mr. John P. H. Wentworth to Miss Maria M. Sonntag.

In San Francisco, in Trinity Church, July 12, by Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, Mr. William Ingraham to Miss Mary Jane Jamison.

In Benton County, June 25, Mr. John Vanderpool to Mrs. Eliza O'Hara, late of Marion County.

In Marion County, June 25, Mr. George S. Downing to Miss Missouri Ann Evans.

In Columbia, July 4, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Mansfield, formerly of Slatersville, Smithfield, R. I., to Miss Sallie Ann, daughter of J. P. Burt, Esq., formerly of North Dighton, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 16, at the residence of Mr. H. B. Hawkins, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. George D. White, of Stockton, to Miss Fannie E. Rodgers, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, July 16, at the International Hotel, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lewis Whittingham, of New-York City, to Miss Mary Antoinette Conger, of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, July 12, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Josiah F. Fairfield to Mrs. Minnie Bliffin.

In San Francisco, July 17, by Rev. Wm. Urmy, Mr. Wm. H. Moore, of Santa Cruz, to Elizabeth Winn, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, July 15, by Rev. Mr. Hill, James R. Laurie, of Santa Clara, to Elizabeth Dale, of the former place.

DIED.

In San Francisco, July 1, Chas. E. S. Younger, aged 5 years and 9 months.

In Stockton, June 29, Mrs. Sarah Aylesworth, aged 64 years.

In Stockton, June 26, Charles Beal, aged 29 years.

In Shasta, June 24, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of G. T. and M. A. Lougee, aged 11 years.

In San Francisco, July 2, Carrie Smith Bunker, aged 2 months and 6 days.

In Placerville, June 28, Maria Emeline, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Pitchford, aged 15 years.

In Mariposa, June 30, William H. Leper, aged 30 years.

In Sacramento, July 1, Chas. Botts, infant son and only child of Dr. W. D. Aylett.

In Petaluma Township, May 30, Catharine, daughter of Ann F. Rhodes.

In Stockton, July 4, Hamen H. Munson, of Maine, aged 23 years.

Near the Half-way House, between Sacramento and Sutter, July 6, Jean Autran, aged 40 years, a native of France.

In Carneros, Napa County, July 4, of erysipelas, Charles Glover, son of William and Dorinda Clarke, aged 12 years.

In Marion County, June 14, of typhoid fever, Capt. Bluford Miller.

In Lane County, June 14, consumption, Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Weger.

In Jacksonville, June 7, George Lycurgus, only son of W. G. and R. T'Vault.

In San Francisco, at his residence, July 14, Colonel James W. Finley, formerly of Baltimore, aged 53.

In San Francisco, at the residence of Jules David, Esq., July 14, J. F. H. Byrne, a native of New Orleans, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, at the What Cheer House, July 18, Wm Cory Smith, formerly of Islip, Suffolk County, Long Island, aged 36 years.

Democratic Meeting in Tompkins-Square.

Last evening the meeting of the Democracy, unnecessarily postponed from Monday night in consequence of the rain, was held in Tompkins-square. The object of the meeting, like that of similar meetings recently held in various parts of the City, was to protest against the recent acts of the Legislature in reference to municipal matters. There were two stands, at one of which the speaking was done in German.

At the principal stand Mr. Robert B. Boyd was called to preside, and in a neat speech expressed his sense of the honor.

Alderman Coulter then read the usual resolutions and letters from Mayor Wood, T. F. Meagher and Gideon J. Tucker. We print two of these:

From Hon. Fernando Wood.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 8, 1857.

Dear Sir: Your invitation to attend the meeting to be held on the 10th of August, "for the purpose of expressing condemnation of the late unwarrantable interference by the Legislature in our municipal affairs," is received. The frequent gatherings of the people for the same object indicate that public sentiment is aroused, that the sovereign voters of New-York are not indifferent to the wrongs which have been put upon them. It is singular that the immediate causes of the Revolutionary War were acts of the British Government not unlike those you now meet to denounce and resist. Eighty-five years ago the people of this City were similarly excited and indignant at the unjust interference of the Crown in their local and domestic rights; and their conduct upon those occasions fired the whole American Colonies with a determination to throw off kingly rule, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. Are we not under kingly rule now? and do not the oppressions of to-day bear a painful parallel to those of that dark and gloomy period? But the oppressor, like the remedy, is now of another character. He holds power by our suffrages, and his acts can be ignored without resort to armed resistance. Thanks be to the Constitution, and institutions of government which flowed from the wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices of our fathers, we can drive our present enemy to the wall, with no other weapon than the ballot. These I know you will use; and in this battle count me as a volunteer. Feeling deeply the injuries which the City of my affections is now enduring from these causes, I am ready to take my part in the struggle, and fight it out to the bitter end.

I shall not be able to attend the meeting, and send this hasty letter as my representative upon that occasion. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

From T. F. Meagher.

Irish News Office, No. 39 Ann-street, near Nassau, New-York, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 6th of this month, and in reply beg to assure you that it would give me sincere pleasure to meet the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward on Monday evening, were it in my power to accept the very complimentary invitation with which you have honored me.

Previous engagements, however, will prevent me being with you. Nevertheless, you must give the fullest credit for my good feelings and intentions in your regard, and rest assured that in your patriotic condemnation of the enactments you have justly stigmatized as oppressive and insulting, no one more thoroughly consents with you than your faithful friend and fellow-citizen,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Hugh Monahan, Hermitage Hall.

Mr. J. Harrington, of the Seventeenth Ward; Mr. J. B. Tully, of the Eighteenth Ward; Alderman Brinley and W. H. McMahon, of the Ninth Ward; Councilman Jones, T. J. Munday, Dr. Chagney, and others were among the speakers. Nothing remarkable was uttered, the speeches having been stereotyped in our reports of previous meetings.

Brooklyn City Property Seized by the Sheriff.—Deputy-Sheriff yesterday morning seized upon all the property in the various public buildings, to satisfy a judgment against the City for $663, obtained by James McFarland, on his contract with the Mayor, for completing Bond-street Sewer, ordered by the Board of Health to abate a nuisance. The financial officers refused to pay the bill because the work was not ordered in a legal manner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of General Rusk Confirmed—The Panchita Case—Mr. Soule and the Tehuantepec Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, August 12.

Private letters received in this City confirm the report of the suicide of General Rusk, of Texas.

The *Panchita* case has been discussed between Lord Napier and Gen. Cass.

Mr. Soule visits Mexico as the agent of Sloo, for the purpose of defeating the project of La Sere and Benjamin. It is understood that the Administration is determined to foster the plan of steam-navigation.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Instructions have been issued to the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska to prepare a plat of the survey for the tract of land heretofore ceded to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in order that a patent may be issued therefor.

The President returned here this evening.

From the Plains—The Indian War.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Fort Laramie dates to the 20th ult. have been received.

Col. Sumner had arrived at Bent's Fort, and would leave on the 19th for the head-waters of the Republican Forks, in pursuit of the Cheyennes.

The California trains had all passed Fort Laramie in good health.

Magraw's wagon road train was at Fort Kearney.

Colonel Alexander's regiment and Phelps's battery, of the Utah expedition, were met 225 miles west of Fort Leavenworth. Another regiment was at Rock Creek, Captain Van Vliet at Cottonwood, and Reno's battery at Big Blue.

The Cheyennes were scattered along the entire route between Forts Laramie and Kearney. But little damage had been done to the trains, the Indians fearing to attack large parties.

War has again broken out between the Crows and Sioux.

Several surveying parties were seen.

Nothing was heard of the murders reported last week.

Nothing was received from Utah.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention—The Indians.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Advices from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the 8th inst., are received.

In the Democratic Constitutional Convention Judge Sherburne offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to wait upon a similar Committee appointed by the Republicans, in order to effect a compromise for the submission of but one constitution to the people. After an animated debate the proposition was voted down by three majority. The subject is to come up again on Monday, when the resolution will probably be adopted.

Little Crow and his band of warriors had returned from the expedition in search of Inkpaduta. They found his camp and killed four of his band of murderers. Little Crow brought the scalps of the slain to the Superintendent of the Lower Sioux Agency.

A band of 15 disaffected Chippewas is plundering the settlers 80 miles north of St. Paul.

Aquatic Sports.

THE NEW BEDFORD YACHT RACE.

New Bedford, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The yacht race that is to come off to-morrow in our harbor, is attracting numerous visitors from all parts of the country. The squadron numbers forty-one yachts, including some of the most celebrated afloat. The boats are to start at 10 A. M., and the race is to be governed by the rules of the New-York Yacht Club.

Among the distinguished strangers now in our city are Moses H. Grinnell and ex-Mayor Kingsland, of New-York; Gov. Gardner and staff, and F. B. Forbes and Paul Curtis, Esqs., of Massachusetts, and others.

BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A race between the St. John's boat *Neptune* and the Halifax boat *Wide Awake* took place to-day. *Neptune* was victorious, winning by one length ahead. The course was rowed in 31 minutes.

Ohio Republican State Convention—Gov. Chase Renominated.

Columbus, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

In the Republican State Convention to-day, Hon. Salmon P. Chase was renominated by acclamation for Governor; Martin Welker was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Judge Milton Sutliff for Judge of the Supreme Court; A. [illegible] for State Treasurer; F. Russell for Secretary of State; and Jacob Blickensderfer for Commissioner in the Board of Public Works.

Naval Intelligence.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant Maxwell has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Lieut. McCauley has been ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Addison has been detached from the *Cyane*, and Surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon Barclay has been ordered to the receiving ship at Boston.

Departure of the Europa.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed shortly after noon to-day for Liverpool, via Halifax. She takes out [illegible] passengers for Liverpool and [illegible] for Halifax, and about $[illegible] in specie.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

The Race for the Goodwood Cup—The French Horse Monarque the Winner.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The lines have been partially repaired, and we now transmit the concluding portion of the public dispatch, which has been delayed by the heavy storm, and consequent derangement of the wires.

The following meagre particulars of the great race for the Goodwood Cup, we gather from the Liverpool papers. None of the accounts at hand give the time of any of the horses.

The French horse *Monarque* won the race. The English horse *Riseber* is placed second and *Fisherman* third. *Gunboat* slipped and fell, and *Kestrel* and *Gemma di Vergy* also fell heavily. *Monarque* won by a head, and *Riseber* beat *Fisherman* by about three lengths. *Anton* was placed fourth, and three lengths behind *Fisherman*. The American horses *Pryor* and *Prioress* were placed fifth and sixth, and the English horse *Melissa* seventh. All the others pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockeys.

THE CUP.

From the London Times.

The Goodwood Cup for this year is really what it professes to be—a cup, and not a palm tree, a group of pugnacious warriors, or flying steeds. It is a noble vase of oxidized silver in the ornamental or renaissance style of the Sixteenth Century, and is, beyond all doubt, one of the most effective and artistic imitations of the mediæval silver work which has yet been produced. The upper part is subdued and simple in style, being only ornamented with fine engraving of ivy leaves and berries upon a bright matted ground. The handles form an altogether novel and striking combination, and are so interlaced in the quaint elaborate style of the *renaissance* period as to present the effect of four winged figures of Fame rising from their base. The body is adorned with a finely executed bas relief of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the English forces near Tilbury. The figures are beautifully chased and grouped with excellent taste, and the costumes of the soldiery are taken from the best authorities; the features and dress of the Queen from the [illegible] of her reign. The opposite side has an ornamental tablet for inscription, enriched with borders, wreaths, and sunken damascene work. The foot is formed by crowned tritons supporting chased medallion portraits after Holbein of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Drake. The general effect of the whole piece is unusually striking and attractive, and the imitations of the steeled damascene being perfect, gives the vase the aspect of an antique piece of family plate rather than a work fresh from the jeweler's. The design modeling is by Mr. Armstead—the workmanship such as only comes from Hancock's.

NEWPORT GOSSIP.

Podgers at the Watering Places—A Quiet Season—Fish and Fishing—The Yacht Squadron—[illegible]—Contrast between a Newport Belle and a Water-Nymph—The Grand Fete Champetre, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

Some six months have passed, I believe, since my last "jottings" for the TIMES, on the other side—not Jordan, but the Rocky Mountains, and I now find myself no longer "floating on the surface of circumstances," but quietly at anchor in this much-talked-of fashionable watering place. But *fishing*, not *fashion*, attracts me here, and it is owing to the fact that there is no bait to be had to-day, that you are indebted for this valuable epistle.

The season has been rather a quiet one, and from [illegible], unknown to the subscriber, there has been a scarcity of visitors. The hotels have not been full, but the last few days has shown an addition to the pleasure-seekers, and the hotels are fast filling up. Unfortunately for the hotel-keepers, the month of July was made up of series and successions of rainy, cloudy, cold, gloomy days. The sun seemed out of humor, and couldn't be coaxed to shine,—people would not come here and shiver, or if they came, [stayed] but a day or two, packed up and fled to places where they imagined the sun was shining. For ten [days] past we have had delightful weather, and no cause for grumbling. New faces, new equipages, and [illegible] dry goods are arriving by the New-York [illegible] every day, and there is every prospect that the [illegible] will show nearly the usual number of visitors—too late for the hotel keepers to retrieve lost ground, but it will be a great deal better than the prophecy of one of your cotemporaries. The great number of cottages inhabited by visitors during the Summer, detracts infinitely from the prosperity of the hotels. Except for these outside accommodations the hotels would all be full.

Since my last visit to this place some three years ago, the cost of living has advanced considerably—at least one-third. The hotel-keepers complain that they cannot supply their tables at former rates. The farmers are continually advancing their prices for the products of the soil—keep adding a few cents a dozen [for] eggs, chickens, &c., and take for their tariff whatever they can manage to force the hotels to pay. Newport is celebrated for its fishing and its fish, yet it is very difficult to supply the tables with [illegible], owing to the fact that there are several [illegible] here who make a business of buying up, every day, the fish brought in, and shipping them by the evening boat to New-York. They give a higher price than residents will, consequently they get them all. The price of bass formerly was 8 cents per pound; it is now [illegible], and the confounded fish have made up their minds not to bite even at that price. I flatter myself I am "some" on fishing, and in times past, have dragged some rousers from the surf on Scituate Point and Price's Neck; but I stood on that same old rock the other day, with one of Conroy's best poles and a reel that spun out a hundred and fifty feet of silk line, every time—for five hours drenched with the spray—receiving in one solitary bite, and the loss of bait, line, &c., at one fell swoop. I had by my five hours brought casting a line to such a state of perfection that in a brilliant effort to out-Herod Herod, I [illegible] pole and all, the former article I saved, the [illegible], I didn't. I am going to try them once more, and if they don't bite then, I shall retire from [illegible] until Tom [illegible] arrives, who is, on Bass [illegible], with Capt. Scott, was on Coon-hunting.

We have had the Yacht squadron with us for two or three days, and a splendid appearance they made at anchor in the harbor. Of course there was no lack of visitors. Among so many beautiful craft it is almost an impossibility to say which particular vessel bore the palm for beauty of model and finish. The *Favorita*, *Sylvie*, and *Wanderer*, were the favorites with the old Salts here. The latter would answer for any commercial purpose. An old sea dog standing on the wharf by my side as I was admiring her fair proportions, in answer to my question what he thought of her, replied: "I'd just like to be on that craft's decks with 300 niggers under the hatchway, and the wind [illegible] free, they might chase and be ——."

In coming into the harbor and "rounding to," one of the sloops, I forget which, poked her jibboom into the kitchen of the little steamboat *Water Lily*, and created a commotion among the colored persuasion and the cooking. The *Ella* got up anchor yesterday and dashed about among the other yachts in fine style, until she "brought up all standing" in shallow water, hard and fast aground, giving lookers-on a fine opportunity of admiring her model, as she was high and dry at low tide. She got off next tide, however, without damage. I understand that 600 ladies and gentlemen visited the *Wanderer*. Not such a sad and lonely fate for a "Wanderer." The other vessels were also thronged with visitors, and the boatmen reaped a harvest. The whole fleet at a signal from Commodore EDGAR's yacht, got under way at 9 o'clock this morning, with a fine fresh Northwest breeze, stood out to sea, and rounded the light-ship in gallant style. I watched them as they passed the "Boat [illegible]," where the long rollers were tumbling in from seaward, and I could not but help notice how slightly they rolled, going dead before the wind. The sloops were ahead, and a white sloop, said to be the *Ella* or [illegible], was showing her heels to the fleet, and bid fair to reach New Bedford first.

I strolled down to the Beach this morning, and amused myself in watching the beauties of Nature, [illegible] with red flannel bathing dresses. There were [illegible]—the former shorn of their expansions and reduced to painful reality, and a sad exhibition of the deficiencies to which physical humanity is subject. There were belles that yesterday, at the Bellevue Hop, blushed at the praise of their own loveliness. I know now why they blushed; they had consciences, and knew that all charms in these days, are hoops, cotton and gammon. They rode down to the beach in the vastness of expanded dry goods—two filling a carriage completely. Ten minutes later it would have taken a dozen. It's a painful fact that an angel of last evening's hop is a positive fright in the surf this morning. I advise any young gent in love, to follow his inamorata to the beach, just once. Perhaps it is fancy, but it strikes me all the women at Newport, this year, are wonderfully thin; as the jockeys say of horses, "very low in flesh." There is a strong delegation of the Bloomer party. I frequently stop these [illegible] and watch the progress of some of those [illegible] ornamented with those enormous "Hats," [illegible] to see the tops of their heads come off, or [illegible] whole affair, body and all, carried [illegible] balloon fashion. It's the agony of fashion here to wear immense flats fantastically ornamented, with a fringe of lace, or a string in front with the end in the [illegible], the scale of [illegible] being regulated by the length of string [illegible] for full particulars and the very latest [illegible]—the feminine colored [illegible] promenade Touro-street between the Ocean House and the Bellevue.

The Grand affair of the season was the "*Fête Champêtre*," given by Mr. W. S. WETMORE, which came off, yesterday, at his splendid mansion near the Ocean House. It would eke out my letter to too great a length to attempt giving you anything like a description of this elegant affair. I can only say that it was a magnificent entertainment, and everything that money could buy, or create, to add to the comfort of his guests, was in profusion. The mansion itself, although plain in its exterior, is a perfect palace within; the walls are adorned with the rarest frescoes and gems of art are on all sides, and yet amid the profusion there is a quiet elegance and taste that harmonizes the whole. It's not much in my style to express great admiration for men, whatever I may say and think of the other sex, but I was struck with the ease and courtly grace with which Mr. WETMORE received his guests. It was such a luxury, that I wanted to go out and come in again just to enjoy a repetition of such a reception. I could not but think what a splendid President he would make, and how gracefully he could do the honors of the White House. It is the custom of newspaper correspondents and reporters of such doings to make young men who were not fortunate enough to be there very unhappy, by their extravagant descriptions of the lovely females and beautiful women present. I am a great admirer of beauty, and like a pretty woman next to nothing in the world, unless it be another one quite as pretty, but my conscience will not permit me to say that all the handsome or pretty women in the world were there. I know of one or two that were not. If any reader says "Do you?" I will say "I do that." Not that the same ladies are not at times handsome. I have seen many of these same ones at the hops when I thought them beautiful. The whole secret of that [illegible] on this occasion was the fact that they were [illegible], and the intensity of the light, heightened by the white cloth, was more than poor human complexions could bear. The fairest couldn't stand the test, and might, as they looked at each other, exclaim, "to what complexion have we come at last." I noticed that when they passed out into the lawn they were themselves again, and looked much better by clear daylight. "There's no use in talking," daylight and a tent are too much for even the fairest and clearest complexion, and the "Peat Sham-Peter," as a lady at our house calls it, will never become the fashion hereabouts, for [illegible], unless canvass can be shaded by a more becoming color than unbecoming white. I noticed the effect upon a great many of the Yacht Club present. It might, however, have been the rays of the sun, and salt water, but it struck me that they looked very rosy around the gills, and I heard one of them murmuring "brandy and water." There's nothing like having a good time and going in, lemons.

I must close my letter, as it is "Fort day," when everybody who owns a carriage, can beg, borrow or hire one, (if they fail in the other efforts,) drives over to Fort Adams and around the circle inside, listening to the music, criticising, turning up noses, bowing and smiling—in short, Fort day is a sort of "Vanity Fair," where fashion parades its votaries and benefits livery stables. The most prominent man in the ring last Fort day was "Boquet John;" he was out in kids and a spanking "turn-out." John has a weakness for horse-flesh. The Astor steps must seem deserted without him. "John is one of 'em." Why fore why not? More anon. PODGERS.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Amherst College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

AMHERST, MASS., Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon President STEARNS delivered the Baccalaureate address to the members of the Graduating Class. His text was taken from the twentieth verse of the second chapter of Galatians, and the discourse was devoted to the consideration of the influence which the spirit of Christ exerted upon the learned professions when it becomes the governing principle of those engaged in the practice of them.

After arguing the vital necessity of having men of earnest piety in the pulpit, the speaker addressed a few words of earnest advice and kind farewell to the members of the Graduating Class, exhorting them to be reconciled to God, to act some noble part in life, and promising them a hearty grasp of welcome whenever they should return to this their Alma Mater.

This evening five members of the Freshmen and the same number of the Sophomore class, displayed their oratorical powers in the Village Church. The Sweetser Declamation Prizes were the incitements to these exertions; two prizes being offered to each of the before-mentioned classes. In the Freshman class, EDWARD O. SHEPARD, of Nashua, New-Hampshire obtained the first prize, and LEVERETT S. GRIGGS, of Bristol, Connecticut, the second.

Messrs. SANFORD W. BILLINGS, of Sharon, Massachusetts, and LOWELL KEENE, Jr., of Atkinson, Maine, were declared the successful competitors in the Sophomore class; the former receiving the first prize and the latter the second.

The audience indorsed the award to the Freshman class unanimously. Hisses were mingled with the applause which greeted that made to the Sophomores. Many seeming to think that the gentleman who received the second prize should have changed places, with the recipient of the first. It is seldom, however, that judges on such occasions succeed in satisfying all.

After the conclusion of these exercises, the Sophomores partook of a class supper at the "American," by way of celebrating the completion of the first two years of their college course; speeches and songs prolonging the festivities until long past midnight.

The remainder of the week will be crowded with events of interest. First and foremost, there is the Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, with which Amherst is favored the present year. Delegates from the different Chapters of this Society have been pouring in to-day, and a goodly number met this afternoon in the elegant hall this Chapter has just completed. As yet, business only has been transacted, but to-morrow afternoon Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Schenectady, N. Y., delivers an oration before the Society, and JOHN G. SAXE, a poem.

To-morrow morning Rev. E. B. FOSTER, of Lowell, addresses the Society of Inquiry.

Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Alumni meeting is to be held. It will be followed by an address by Hon. G. A. GROW, of Glenwood, Penn. In the afternoon Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Boston, delivers an oration before the Social Union, and Thursday the Commencement exercises take place.

Mr. TOBY, a delegate from Brown University to the Psi Upsilon Convention, was unfortunately, but not seriously injured, by a fall from the balcony of the "American" last evening. W—G.

Psi Upsilon Convention, and Supper Oration by J. H. Seelye—Poem by J. G. Saxe.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AMHERST, MASS, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Psi Upsilon Convention has been in full blast to-day. Delegates have been present from Yale, Hamilton, Dartmouth and Columbia Colleges, and from the New-York, Brown, and Wesleyan Universities. Of the jolly times the new and elegant hall has seen, or of that hall itself, we may not speak. Passers-by have wondered as they heard happy echoes ringing out above their heads what the unaccustomed sound portended, but they have been permitted to continue their wondering, for the mysteries of Psi Upsilon are too sacred for the unitiated public to gaze upon. Shortly before three o'clock this afternoon the members of the Society, accompanied by the Germania Band of Boston, proceeded from their hall to the village church to be instructed and amused by two of their members, Rev. J. H. SEELYE, of Schenectady, N. Y., and JOHN G. SAXE, whose name has but to be mentioned to make one's sides ache. After prayer by Prof. VOSE, WM. G. HAMMOND, Esq., Chairman of the Convention, introduced Rev. Mr. SEELYE to the audience.

PYTHAGORAS, he said, when asked by King HIERO his object in attending the Olympian Games, replied that he found his exaltation in beholding; so in the theatre of human life, many would stand aloof from action satisfied with being merely lookers on. We often hear the idea advanced that a man should develop himself independently of others, and the question is asked why should I overlook my own developement for society's good? The object of the address was to examine this plea for individual development; to expose its fallacy and present arguments to show that society has its claims. In history we look in vain to find anything to support it. These sands on which we stand and which have no apparent connection, are found in reality to be affected by a common movement. Each age is immortal, each man throws his existence beyond himself. ARISTOTLE walks the earth to-day, though the groves of the Academy no longer cast their shadows and the influence of ALEXANDER is felt, though twenty centuries rest upon his tomb. Nothing is isolated. This fact it is which enables us to speak not of the history of men, but of the history of mankind and of the human race. Nations do not live for themselves any more than individuals do. As soon as a nation has produced its fruits it departs. If it was to enjoy them itself it would continue to flourish, but they are plucked and borne away that the seeds contained may spring up elsewhere. This fact is illustrated in the history of Rome and Greece. The latter had not the soil necessary for the nourishment of the imperishable seeds of art. Who does not see that the perfect development, the state reached in art during the time of PERICLES, was not intended for the benefit of itself alone, but for that of others. Rome worked out a different problem, proving the same great truth. She made the State preeminent, and brought all into subjection to it, and to her struggles for this end we owe our civil law. So we find throughout history that nothing is individual or for itself, but for all.

We rise to a still higher view in noticing that these relations are not only real, but that they constitute the highest perfection of the individual. This may be seen in art. The "Apollo Belvidere" or the "Dying Gladiator" would lose all their interest were they representations of individual peculiarities instead of incarnations of characteristics belonging to universal nature. Poetry also pleases only when the sentiments expressed find a responsive chord in the great heart of humanity. When it becomes the expression of merely individual sentiment or passion it loses all its power. On this principle it is explained that SCHILLER is greater than CORNEILLE, and SHAKESPEARE greater than either. CORNEILLE could not pass out of his nation, SCHILLER at times rises above national peculiarities to universal expression, but SHAKESPEARE's characters find their counterparts among every people.

Looking, in the third place, at the general sentiments of the race, we find all this corroborated. With the Greek the final aim of all culture was the State. He never lost the idea of cultivating the individual for the citizen and not for the man. In all things the State was beyond and embraced the individual. A sentiment so general as this must be founded in a principle.

Hence, in the fourth place, we come to the inquiry, why is it so? The difference between man and the brute is not animal, nor does it consist in development. It is one of substance, not of form. The spiritual nature, that which makes a man a man, reaches beyond himself and binds him to his kind. Here is the foundation of society and the principle which renders it and the individual inseparable. The problem then is, how can the individual maintain his dignity and yield to the claims of the State? Each must work for each and for all, and labor for a brother with a brother's love. This truth will yet have its full development evolving from the chaos of our individual State, a creation over which the morning stars will sing together for joy. This leads to the second principal division of the subject: What is the educated man to do for society? that him be an educator. Each age demands this in general terms; our own demands it with peculiar force, for the problem now being solved is the true relation of man to his fellow. How can the rights of the individual and of the whole be reconciled? History will record the answer. All demand that every one should have his due, and as it is the peculiar sphere of law to bring this about, the educated man must become an educator in point of law, if the judge forgets the universal principles of right, making him and those whom he judges hear the law. In the second place, he must become an educator in point of liberty. The idea that liberty is the universal birthright of man, is pressing itself on the minds of men as it never has before. Call the principle dead and place it in a tomb, it will rise again to-morrow. Let a man be taught his own excellence, and you elevate him; impress him with the idea he is but a higher development of the animal, and he is necessarily debased. In the former case, he cannot be depressed, nor can he become a despot, for he will naturally respect the rights of others.

The demands of the age are for an educator in respect of liberty and law, but let no one dare attempt to put them asunder, for God has joined them together. We want them not as they destroy, but as they complete one another.

The sentiments of the address received the warm indorsement of all who heard it.

JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., followed with his poem on the "Press." This poem was delivered some three years since in New-York, and copious extracts from it were published at the time. Its wit was as pungent, and its sarcasm as keen as ever. If laughter and applause are criterions of the success of such performances Mr. SAXE has reason to feel gratified with his reception by his Amherst audience.

In the evening Rev. E. B. FOSTER, of Lowell, delivered an address before the Society of Inquiry. His theme was the "Hope of the Christian Scholar."

PSI UPSILON SUPPER.

Excellent as the address was, we fear members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity who were present were indulging other hopes for the moment, since they knew that in a hall expressly provided for the occasion, not a thousand miles away, an excellent supper was awaiting their discussion. Assembling at their hall shortly after 9 o'clock, the delegates completed their yet unfinished business, and then, with the graduates and under graduate members of the Society, proceeded to the before-mentioned hall. Here, after something a little more substantial than a feast of reason, the flow of soul commenced. The President of the Convention, WM. G. HAMMOND, Esq., in reply to a toast, made a neat address, and proposed, "The Orator of the Day—Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE." Mr. S. declared that he felt an unmitigated contempt for the President. He had come there with the express understanding that he should, on no pretence, be inveigled into making a speech. The President probably claimed to be but the representative of the Society, and Mr. S. hardly dared abnegate the principles he had advocated in the afternoon, by refusing entirely to sacrifice individual interests to those of the many, so he compromised the matter by proposing the health of the Representative from the Wilmot District, Hon. G. A. GROW. Cheer after cheer made the hall ring again, as Mr. G. rose to reply. He made a beautiful reference to a custom of the tribe of the Lenni Lenape. Before the young members of the tribe were admitted to the war-councils, they were sent off on a hunting expedition alone. If they returned safely and honorably, they were permitted to take their seats with the elder braves. He had returned, not from a bloody war-path, but from the struggle with error, and had hoped that he might be permitted, like the young Indian, to listen to the elder braves. The council fires of the Dacotahs were but seven in number, ours are eleven. The members of the Fraternity are called in from the battle-field of life, covered not with blood, but bearing the prize of truth. The great watch-fires of national liberty are in danger, and each individual has his duty to perform in guarding against their being extinguished. Accident merely placed men in prominent positions in this struggle, but they owed it to their country to maintain its cause against every hazard. The sympathy men so much needed they found in the bosom of the Fraternity.

The poet of the occasion, J. G. SAXE, was then called upon, and replied in the language of rhymes, reading the following pleasing impromptu.

POST PRANDIAL POEM.

Mr. Chairman and Brothers: Allow me to say
A few simple words in my own rhyming way,
To express the deep pleasure, as well as I may,
Which gladdens my heart at our meeting to-day.
To a stately "Convention" the tribute I bring
Is not, I'm aware, the conventional thing;
And yet let me hope, at this festival season,
My rhyme is not wholly repugnant to reason;
At least I may say, for your certain relief,
'Tis simple and honest, and hearty and brief.
I can't be oracular, and, if I could,
At a season like this I'm not sure that I would;
For as Romans and Greeks very rarely could [illegible]
Much pleasure at best in the Delphian kind,
So oracles now—and you know them by scores—
Like the old-fashioned augurs, are terrible bores!
To be open and honest in all that you do;
To every high trust to be faithful and true;
In aught that concerns morality's scheme,
To be more ambitious to *be* than to *seem*;
To cultivate honor as higher in worth
Than favor of fortune or genius or birth;
To treat with respect all the innocent rules
That keep us at peace with Society's fools,
But to face every canon that ever was made
By Policy's cunning, or Mammon's trade,
Ere you yield to the Moloch that Fashion has reared
One jot of your freedom, or hair of your beard!
All this and much more I would venture to teach
Had I only a "call," and a "license to preach,"—
But since I have not, to my modesty true,
I'll lay it all by, as a layman should do.

Success to PSI UPSILON!—beautiful name!
To the eye and the ear it is pleasant the same.
Many thanks to old Cadmus who made us his debtors
By inventing, one day, those Capital Letters
Which still from the heart we shall know how to speak
When we've fairly forgotten the rest of our Greek.
If we lose all the rest, as perchance we may do,
We'll ever remember the glorious Two,
Which pregnant with meaning beyond all the others,
Shall everywhere serve in the language of brothers,
As an alphabet equal in every part
To the sweetest, completest, best tongue of the heart!
May our characters be as rounded and fair
As those of the beautiful symbols we wear;
Till gathered at last in the home of the blest,
The symbols be lost in the love they expressed!

Mr. SAXE added a few words in reply to the sentiment, "The Saxon tongue the best of all," and called up J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., of the Springfield *Republican*. Mr. H. made an exceedingly amusing speech, seeming somewhat disposed to contest the palm for punning with the veteran punster himself, the redoubtable SAXE.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Esq., of New-York, made a few remarks, and then speeches followed from the delegates representing the different chapters. All the speeches overflowed with the spirit of brotherly love, and earnest attachment to this favorite and favored Fraternity.

The Germania Band discoursed most eloquent and appropriate music through the entire proceedings, and, as I lay aside my pen, sweet strains, mingled with hearty huzzas, are borne to me upon the night, or rather morning air, for the hour of twelve is long since passed, and the joyous festivities are still being prolonged. W—G.

Perilous Descent of Aeronauts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SHELDON HOUSE, PINE ORCHARD, BRANFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1857.

The quiet of this retired watering-place was greatly disturbed, this afternoon, by the cry of "A balloon!" On rushing to the piazza we noticed that a large and beautiful balloon was in sight, apparently bound towards the Long Island House. Soon we saw that, instead of progressing, it seemed to be descending. Our impressions were confirmed as we saw distinctly showers of sand falling from the car. All was in vain, however, for suddenly it rapidly descended, and, to our horror, the car and its three inmates were plunged in the sea, completely out of sight, the car, which was a large wicker basket, being completely submerged.

The greatest excitement, as may be imagined, prevailed. We at once started our favorite yacht, the *Active*, under command of Captain BALDWIN, for the rescue. The beautiful little sloop almost flew through the waves, and soon was by the side of the car, which was being dragged at a furious rate through the water. The unfortunate aeronauts, who seemed in excellent spirits, in spite of their mishap, gave the boat a hearty cheer, and requested the Captain to lie near so as to afford all needed assistance. They had thrown out their anchor, but were drifting before the wind towards Governor's Island—one of the Thimble Islands. The yacht hastened to the shore, and the party were on hand to seize the car as it struck the rock. It required the force of a dozen men to keep it from ascending, its passengers not daring to leave the car until the gas escaped.

We found that the aeronaut, Mr. KING, ascended from New-Haven at 3 P. M., accompanied by two passengers, Mr. C. F. TUTTLE and Mr. P. A. PINKERMAN, who went up on a wager. The car was well provisioned, but, in the excitement of their descent, their supplies were thrown overboard. The car, when discovered, was filled with a chaos of barometers, opera-glasses, champagne bottles, and bouquets. The barometer indicated a height of two miles. They described the view of the country, particularly of Saltonstall Lake as being magnificent. It was truly unfortunate that such a promising ascension should have had so unfortunate a termination. It, however, has furnished quite an event to us who are domiciled at PINE ORCHARD.

Charter of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company.

The preamble of this document sets forth that the undersigned, having agreed to unite for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under the Mexican grants of GARAY and SLOO, have determined, for that purpose, to form a corporation, under the act of the Louisiana Legislature of 14th March, 1836, entitled, "An Act for the organization of Corporations for works of public improvement and utility."

ARTICLE 1.—The Corporation shall be called the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, and by that name shall have the usual corporate power and authority, for twenty-five years.

ART. 2.—The said Corporation is established for the purpose of constructing a carriage-road from the head of navigation on the Coatzacoalcos River, to some point on the Bay of Ventosa, in the Pacific Ocean, and of constructing also a railroad from said Coatzacoalcos River to the Bay of Ventosa, according to the conditions of the Garay and Sloo grants, and enjoying and conducting the navigation of said Coatzacoalcos River, according to the terms and conditions of said grants.

ART. 3.—The capital stock of said Company shall be $10,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, which *shall be appropriated as follows, viz:*

80,000	shares, or $8,000,000, shall be subscribed and paid for as hereinafter provided.
20,000	shares, or $2,000,000, shall be issued as full paid stock, and delivered to the Trustees who now hold the title to said Garay and Sloo grants, under the deed of trust executed by P. A. HARGOUS, for himself, and as representing the rights of F. P. FALCONNET, now holder of the Sloo grant under the decree of the Mexican Government.
100,000	shares.

ART. 4.—Provides for the opening of subscription lists, as required by terms of the said grants.

ART. 5.—The payments to be made on the cash stock subscribed and to be subscribed as aforesaid, are as follows: ten per cent. at the time of subscribing; ten per cent. in sixty days thereafter; ten per cent. in ninety days thereafter; and the remainder as called for by the direction, in instalments not exceeding ten per cent. each, nor at intervals of less than sixty days. Calls for stock payments shall be made by advertisements of not less than sixty days, in at least two newspapers published in New-Orleans.

ART. 6.—On the conveyance to this Company by Trustees of the rights in Garay and Sloo grants, in accordance with deed of trust, the Board of Directors shall issue to Trustees the aforesaid two millions of dollars of full paid stock for the purposes of said trust, and said stock shall be considered, to all respects, as if paid in cash; and on the execution of said conveyance, said Board of Directors shall further issue to said Trustees for the purposes of said trust, the eight per cent. bonds of the Company for one million of dollars, payable ——. That portion of said bonds which, under the provisions of said trust, is to be used for the payment of the debts and liabilities contracted under the Sloo grant, shall be appropriated to the satisfaction of such debts and liabilities as to the parties to whom said Trustees are, by the terms of said trust, required to convey the same, in the exercise of their sole and uncontrolled discretion may think proper to pay; it being distinctly understood that this Company assumes the payment of no debt whatsoever contracted by any Company, person or persons, under either the said Sloo or Garay grant, except as is provided in the 8th article of this Charter.

ART. 7.—No dividend shall be declared before the railroad is completed. The Company shall not derive a net revenue greater than 15 per cent. from its tolls; and whenever the receipts from tolls shall exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the road, the payment of running expenses, and a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, there shall be a ratable diminution of the tolls, so as to keep the dividends down to 15 per cent. per annum at most.

This article shall not impose any limitation on the amount of dividends that the Company may declare from sales or leases of its lands, or any source of revenue other than tolls for the transportation of freight and passengers.

ART. 8.—The six hundred thousand dollars advanced by F. P. FALCONNET to the Mexican Government for the Sloo Grant shall be paid by the Company in its bonds, on such terms as may be agreed on, and the Company will reimburse itself out of the share of the Mexican Government in the net profits, as provided in said Sloo grant.

ART. 9.—The Company's business to be conducted at New-Orleans by nine Directors, of which seven shall be residents of that city, and four shall form a quorum.

ART. 10.—Emile LaSère, John M. Bell, Alfred Penn, W. E. Starke, Lionel C. Levy, J. L. Warner, J. W. Burbridge, P. O. Hebert and Duncan F. Kenner shall compose the first Board of Directors until the first Monday in May, 1858. The elections shall be annual, and each subsequent Board shall be elected on the third Monday of April in each year, and enter on the discharge of its duties on the first Monday of May following. No one shall be eligible as Director unless he owns twenty-five shares of stock.

ART. 11.—A failure to elect Directors shall not dissolve the corporation, but the Board in office shall continue the exercise of its functions until a new Board can be elected.

ARTS. 12 AND 13.—Contain the customary provisions for the meetings of stockholders and the making of by-laws, &c.

ART. 14.—Defines the power of the President and Directors, which includes—to do anything necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of the roads hereinbefore described, with as many tracks as they may deem necessary; to determine the line and location of the roads, and to make all necessary contracts for the purposes aforesaid; to purchase all materials, machines, vehicles, teams, ships, vessels and steamboats, and all equipments deemed by them necessary or useful for the purposes of the Company, and in general to do everything necessary and proper to effect the objects of this charter, including the fixing and collecting of tolls for transportation of passengers, freight and mails.

ART. 15.—Directors may borrow money and mortgage the property of the Company in security for the repayment thereof.

ART. 16.—Provides for a stated annual meeting of stockholders, to be held one week before the election of Directors, to receive the report of the last year's operations.

ART. 17.—Stock books shall be kept in the offices of the Company. Certificates of stock shall be issued to the shareholders, and no transfer of stock shall be binding on the Company until made on its stock books.

ART. 18.—Board of Directors authorized to contract specially for work, materials, lands, &c.

ART. 19.—As it will be necessary to enter into some arrangements with the Government of Mexico, and that of the United States, Messrs. EMILE LA SERE, and J. P. BENJAMIN are made the joint agents of the Company, with full power to agree with either or both of said Governments for such modifications, amendments, and charges in said grants as may seem most judicious for securing full and perfect protection for the rights and interests of this Company.

ART. 20.—At the expiration of the Charter, or whenever the dissolution of the corporation shall render its liquidation necessary, three commissioners shall be elected by the stockholders, whose duty it shall be to take possession of the property of the Company, and conduct its business to a final liquidation, on such terms and in such manner as shall be determined by a meeting of stockholders, regularly convened for that purpose; and if, at the expiration of the present Charter, a majority of the stockholders, in amount and number, shall desire to renew the same for a further term, the stockholders dissenting from such a renewal shall be bound to transfer their stock to those desiring the renewal, at its fair value, to be affixed by appraisers mutually chosen for that purpose.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1857.

Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
John M. Bell	Fifty shares.
J. W. Burbridge	Fifty shares.
J. L. Warner	Fifty shares.
Lionel C. Levy	Fifty shares.
W. E. Starke	Fifty shares.
Duncan F. Kenner	Fifty shares.
Alfred Penn, Per pro Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
John Slidell, Per pro Emile LaSère	Fifty shares.
P. A. Hargous, Per pro J. P. Benjamin	One hundred shares.
J. P. Benjamin	Fifty shares.
J. D. Denegre	Fifty shares.
P. O. Hebert	Fifty shares.

SUCCESSFUL AERONAUTIC EXCURSION FROM NEW-HAVEN.—Shortly after three, Mr. KING, the aeronaut, entered the balloon, with Messrs. P. A. PINKERMAN and CHAS. F. TUTTLE, of this city. The cords were gradually payed out; the weights which had kept the balloon down were gradually removed under the direction of Mr. KING, and at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes the word "Let go" was given—the men abandoned the ropes, and the balloon rose quickly and beautifully, amid the cheers of the crowd, the music of the Band, and a generous shower of bouquets from the ascending trio. The westerly wind carried the balloon nearly direct to the eastward, it rising rapidly until it attained an apparent altitude of two miles or more. A parachute, containing a live rabbit, was let down about fifteen minutes after the balloon started—where it landed we cannot now say. The balloon was in sight from the tops of houses in the city until it sank below the range of hills between East Haven and Branford.

We have but little room this morning to give an account of the voyage of the aeronauts. They had the good fortune to land safely on an island about three miles from Branford, from which point they were conveyed to the main land in a boat. The balloon first alighted in the water, and the car sank to the depth of 20 feet or more, and immediately rose to the surface. All the provisions, ballast, &c., were then thrown overboard, which enabled the car to keep on the surface until it reached the land, when everything was secured safely, the passengers escaping with only a thorough drenching, and the loss of Messrs. PINKERMAN's and TUTTLE's caps.

Mr. KING informs us that he could have made a successful landing in the center of Branford, but he considered it perfectly safe to proceed further, and following the wishes of his passengers, kept on, with the intention of landing on Long Island, but the current of air afterwards was such as to make it impossible to do so, and it became necessary either to proceed seaward, or land where he did. Before he commenced his descent, Montauk Point was plainly visible.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier, 12th.*

The Anna Meister Delusion.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 11th.

The jury in the case of ANNA MEISTER, CAROLINE MUHLE[?] and CAROLINE WAGNER, tried for conspiracy to defraud various persons, came into Court yesterday after having been out [illegible], and rendered a verdict of "not guilty," but the defendants to pay the costs. This is a virtual conviction of criminal practices, though the particular offence of conspiracy was not proved. At the time of the first arrest of ANNA MEISTER, we gave an account of her extraordinary practices, and the proceedings of the trial have been reported from day to day in our columns. But the case is such a remarkable one, that, now that she is again discharged and at liberty to resume her former course, it deserves to be presented again to the public.

ANNA MEISTER is a young German woman, who has lived in Philadelphia for several years. A year or two ago she represented herself to be inspired, gathered followers of both sexes around her and began to preach to them. She declared herself, at different times, to be the daughter of God, the sister of Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost. She succeeded in getting quite a number of persons to believe in her, and she preached to them that the end of the world was at hand. They believed that it was the Almighty that spoke through her, and when she told them that they must give her money, jewelry, plate, finery and other valuables, they did not hesitate to comply with her demands. She wanted a blue satin dress to ascend in, when the end of the world should arrive, and the money to procure it was contributed. In the course of the trial it was ascertained that one woman had given her about $800 in money and presents, another over one hundred; one a ring worth $[illegible]00, another a gold watch, another a silver pitcher, others dresses, and indeed every whim of this remarkable impostor was instantly and cheerfully gratified by her deluded followers. She wanted a silver crown, set with jewels, and promised that those who contributed to it should be the first to go to heaven; the money was given and the crown procured. She wanted a gold watch and chain, and those who contributed should be carried up by the chain to heaven; the watch and chain were purchased. She did not, in her quasi divine character, scorn such little gifts as ribbons, collars, undersleeves, silk stockings, baskets and other trifles, all of which were generously supplied to her. She always disavowed accepting or using these things for her own pleasure, but said it was in compliance with the command of God.

The woman, clever as she was in obtaining proselytes, and in getting money and valuables from them, does not appear to have presented any particular doctrine or well-defined creed. Beyond declaring that she was the sister of the Saviour, and that she was sent to warn and prepare the people for the end of the world, there is no appearance of any pretension to a distinctive theology. The various witnesses do not all agree on minor points, and it is quite possible that, having no very clear notions of doctrine herself, she contradicted herself at times. Occasionally she pretended to have miraculous power, and attempted to cure diseases; but again she would say she had not yet this power, but would have it shortly. At one time she would say that she was the sister of the Saviour, and at another, the Holy Ghost, and she frequently declared that it was the Holy Ghost that spoke through her. At one time she declared that it was Adam, not Eve, that brought sin into the world. To one person she gave a string of commandments, and, mingled grotesquely among those of a religious character, was one forbidding the use of coffee, tobacco, and onions! On one occasion she baptised a child after death, saying it was necessary for its salvation. On another, she made four young girls kneel down and swear before her to serve God forever, and then she gave each of them three swallows of lemonade, which they drank in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. She generally said that the destruction of the world would begin at Philadelphia, and that only those would be saved who attached themselves to her.

These are a few illustrations of this marvelous imposture, which, strange to say, created a great excitement in a portion of our German population; for the victims of the delusion were, we believe, all Germans, and ANNA MEISTER preached in her own language. The effects of it in the families of her followers were often distressing. The women who were deceived by her had to deceive their husbands, in order to get money to satisfy her importunate demands. Some families were reduced to poverty, and in all there was a certain amount of distress arising from the credulity of wife or daughter. It is said that separations of man and wife, and parent and child, were caused by the delusion, while some of the victims have been brought to a condition little short of insanity. There are some who still persist in believing all that she says, and, now that she has been delivered from the hands of justice, they will probably ascribe it to miraculous agency, and rally around her more devotedly than ever.

When an ignorant and unlettered woman like ANNA MEISTER, in an enlightened and wealthy city of 600,000 inhabitants like Philadelphia, where schools and churches abound, can gather around her a congregation of disciples, it is not surprising that an imposture like Mormonism should succeed. In this case, we are not shocked at the infamy of ANNA MEISTER, so much as we are shocked at the blind ignorance of her infatuated followers. This surpasses belief and weakens our confidence in the progress of enlightenment in the nineteenth century. No Middle Age fanaticism ever surpassed this, and when we consider also the other delusions of the age—Mormonism, Wakemanism and others that have been developed lately—we cannot but feel uneasy at the prospect before us. In this case it is especially to be regretted that the law could not reach and punish the wretched author of the imposture.

The Minnesota Indian Difficulties—Letter from the Special Agent of the Department.

From the Union.

Subjoined is a copy of the letter received yesterday morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Mr. K. PRITCHETTE, who was recently sent to Minnesota as the special agent of the Indian Department:

MANKATO, (Blue Earth Co.,) Minn., July 31, 1857.

SIR: Upon an interview with the Governor at this place, I am informed that no further outrages have been perpetrated by the Indians. Great alarm, however, still prevails among the frontier settlers, who are daily deserting their improvements, and many leaving the Territory. The arrival of the troops will correct this, restore confidence, and, it is believed, effectually overawe the Indians.

To-morrow I shall proceed to the lower Sioux agency to join Superintendent CULLEN, from which point an early communication more at length will be made of such facts as I have been able to ascertain explanatory of the origin and present condition of the existing difficulties.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, K. PRITCHETTE.

Hon. J. W. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A Case of Insanity on the Cars—Attempt at Self-Destruction.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 8.

We learn from Mr. JOHN MORRIS, baggageman on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, that a man who took a seat at Terre Haute in the cars bound westward, made several attempts on the way to commit suicide. That this was his purpose, and that his mind was unsound, appeared from the insanity of his conduct on several occasions. When the cars were between Pana[?] and Nokomis, speeding on at the rate of forty-five miles per hour, the brakesman observed the stranger walk along the platform outside the car, and deliberately throw himself headlong from it. He rolled over and over very rapidly forward, and then down the embankment a considerable distance. The brakesman pulled the bell-cord instantly, and the cars were stopped and backed, when the stranger was seen crawling up the embankment, and to lay his head deliberately on the track, as if expecting the cars to crush it. But the cars were stopped in time, and several men carried him on board.

To the repeated questions that were put to him he paid no attention, neither giving his name nor complaining of any hurt received in his mad leap. He attempted twice afterwards to get out of one of the windows, and once drew a knife from his person and almost succeeded in wounding himself with it, but he was too closely watched to effect anything against himself or others. In crossing the Mississippi, he struggled to get to the window of the omnibus, doubtless with desire to throw himself out. He was taken to the police office, but refused, by preserving an unbroken silence, to give his name or other information of himself. He had a carpet sack and $13 65. These were taken care of, and he was placed in the calaboose till noon, when he was removed to the Sisters' Hospital. The task of removing him required all the strength of two sturdy policemen. Though small, he resisted desperately, still saying not a word. He is about 40 years of age. Nothing on his person indicates clearly who or whence he is. From certain papers he is thought to be a piano tuner, and to have been at some time in Indianapolis. His condition was probably caused by a compulsory absence of some 11 hours from strong drink. We cannot learn that he has uttered a syllable since taken in charge. Is he a mute?

REFORMING THE PENNSYLVANIA PRESS.—A "Convention of Editors" was held in Danville, Penn., on the 4th inst., for the purpose of devising and, if possible, carrying out some reforms in the publication of newspapers in this State. About twenty editors were present, principally publishers of papers in the northern and northwestern counties. LEVI L. TATE, of the Bloomsburg *Democrat*, presided. Several letters were read from absent editors, excusing themselves for non-attendance, and expressing their readiness to aid in carrying out any reforms proposed. A series of resolutions was the result of the proceedings, of which we may give a synopsis. It was resolved to form a "Keystone Editorial Union," to hold annual meetings at such time and place as the Convention shall decide. It was recommended to publishers of newspapers in the State, that from and after the 1st of January next they send no newspaper on credit.—*Phil. Bul. Journal.*

THE STRAWBERRY AND POTATO CROP.—The Paterson *Guardian* says Mr. C. A. MAY, of Hohokus, Bergen County, the present season had one acre of ground devoted to the strawberry culture. From this acre he picked and sold in market 15,000 baskets of berries, averaging $2 75 per hundred baskets. The *Guardian* also says, the late rains have seriously injured the potato crop this season. Near Passaic village many of the fields have suffered. Further down the river, and through the country, in some fields the potato vines and leaves have turned black, showing unmistakable symptoms of the rot.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending August 11, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Wm. Bocheller, of West Newbury, Mass.—For improvement in mowing machines.

Wm. Baker, of Utica, N. Y.—For improvement in automatic lubricator for railroad-car axles.

Gilbert Bishop, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved rotary veneer machine.

Asa Blood, Sr., of Norfolk, Va.—For improved dredging machine.

Hiram Dillaway, of Sandwich, Mass.—For improvement in glass-ware holders.

Wm. K. Foe[?], of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improvement in machines for hulling cotton seed.

Lewis Fisher, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in water closets.

Benaiah Fitts, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved arrangement of feed rollers for planing machines.

Alanson Gale, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—For improvement in mowing machines.

Jesse M. Gilstrap, of Washington County, Ark.—For improved machine for [illegible].

J. B. Goody & J. A. Welch, of Xenia, Ohio—For improvement in hominy mills.

Nathaniel S. Graves, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in curtain fixtures.

Adolph Hammer, of Reading, Penn.—For improvement [in] brewer's steam-boiling apparatus.

Samuel [illegible], of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in ship's capstans.

Edward C. Jones, of Pittsburg, Penn.—For improved steering apparatus of steam carriages.

David Knowlton, of Camden, Maine—For improvement in ship's capstans.

[illegible]

The Chester (Penn.) Tragedy.

We published an account recently of the killing of a man named WM. BAYER, by a Constable, in Chester County. It was stated that BAYER was a desperado, and the killing entirely justifiable. This week, however, a neighbor takes up the cudgel in his behalf in a letter to the Westchester Republican. He says:

"You say that BAYER was known to be a most desperate character, everybody was afraid of him. This I do most unhesitatingly deny. I have always regarded him as an honest man, and an orderly citizen, and only when insulted, or believing his rights to be invaded, would he become aroused, and when in that state his temper became uncontrollable. That was his misfortune, not his fault. You also say that the shooting of BAYER is fully justified by the entire community. That is far from being the fact. But I do not wish to say much about the conduct and statements of the officers, understanding that the case is to be fully investigated. I have not the time to notice all the charges against Mr. BAYER's character in your article, hoping that some abler pen will review the whole transaction from its commencement to its fearful termination."

The funeral of WILLIAM BAYER took place on last Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and seldom do we see as large and solemn a funeral procession. Rev. Mr. HAY and Rev. Mr. [illegible] delivered very impressive discourses on the occasion. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of the entire community.

The Westchester Record says:

"Mr. LAYMAN whose neck was so horribly gashed by the cut of an axe, in his attempt to arrest WILLIAM BAYER, and whose recovery was considered extremely doubtful, is, we are happy to learn, doing very well. There has been no inflammation, application of cold water being very frequently made, and his friends are encouraged to hope for a favorable result."

A Shooting Affray.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 1.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Mr. C. W. A. WRIGHT, a gentleman connected with Toby's Express Company, was killed as he left his boarding house, at the corner of Dauphine and Canal streets, by Mr. G. F. BLACKWOOD, a native of South Carolina, but a resident for many years in this city. It appears that a difficulty had existed for some time between BLACKWOOD and the deceased, on account of some report circulated by the former. A short time since they met at a boarding-house, and BLACKWOOD retracted the words that were offensive to WRIGHT, but since then he has vowed vengeance on the deceased, and frequently dogged his steps with a view, it is supposed, to accomplish his object.

[illegible]

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—M. FOUCAULT, of Paris, the inventor of the famous pendulum experiments, has constructed an apparatus to demonstrate that motion produces caloric. A thick bar of iron, bent into a horse-shoe form, is converted into an electro-magnet; between its two extremities is supported a disk of copper, to which a rapid rotary motion—300 or 400 revolutions a second—is communicated by the intervention of toothed gearing. So long as the horse shoe is not electro-magnetized the disk turns with ease, but as soon as the horse shoe is placed in communication with a battery, and thereby converted into an electro-magnet, a great resistance to the further revolution of the disk is made manifest. If, in spite of this resistance, the disk is turned during a minute or so, and a thermometer be placed upon the disk, the mercury will ascend to sixty or eighty degrees, although the tooth-gearing axles, &c., remain at the ordinary temperature.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday, the President, [illegible], in the chair.

[illegible]

The matter was laid over.

FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

The following resolution was offered by Councilman Franklin:

Whereas, the sale of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be invalid; and whereas, the conclusion of the said Supreme Court determined the fact that the title to the property was vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for which see case of C. V. S. Roosevelt *vs.* Mayor. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise for suitable plans for a Market House, to be erected on the said property, and that he send such plans, when prepared, to the Common Council for further action thereon.

He urged the reference of the matter to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman McGahill wished to know whether the Corporation had the property now in possession. The President said, in reply, that the motion to refer to a standing Committee took precedence of any other motion. The Councilman persisted, but again [illegible].

[illegible] asked if it were in order to [illegible]. He had prepared an amended [illegible].

[illegible] stated that the Comptroller [illegible] some opinions in the matter.

[illegible] Waugh observed that the Board had nothing to do with the opinions of the Comptroller. That was not the question.

Councilman Ottarson called for and obtained the reading of his resolution in connection with the petition, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to advertise the grounds known as the Fort Gansevoort property, to be let for a term of 21 years to the highest bidder, for the purpose of establishing a public market thereon, the said market to be of such plan and construction as may be approved by the Common Council.

It was moved that the papers and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman Franklin insisted that [illegible].

Councilman McGahill said there was a question as to the title.

Councilman Ottarson called the member to order. The title had been affirmed by the Supreme Court, and was indisputable.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Markets.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY—THE LOWBER SEIZURE.

A communication was received and read from the Comptroller, stating that the personal property and effects of the City had been seized by the Sheriff, under execution against the City, in favor of Robert W. Lowber, for the sale for $196,000 of the Market-site on the East River, foot of Fourteenth-street. The communication gives a history of the legal proceedings in [illegible] of which the City is deprived of its right of appeal from the decision of the Referee, Hon. D. R. [illegible], and is as follows:

THE LOWBER EXECUTION—LETTER FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New-York, Aug. 18, 1857.

To the Common Council: All the personal property of the Corporation of the City of New-York has been levied on by the Sheriff of the County, and is [illegible] to be sold for the payment of a judgment for the sum of about $200,000, in favor of Robert W. Lowber.

The origin of Mr. Lowber's claim on the City, and the considerations which influence the Common Council in giving their sanction to it, may be more familiar to the Common Council than to the Comptroller; but the peculiar condition of the Treasury, and the pressing claims on its funds, and the embarrassment incident to a sudden call for the payment of so large a sum without any act of the Legislature authorizing stock to be issued, or a tax to be levied to provide the means, cannot be fully appreciated without a particular knowledge of the resources and wants of the Finance Department.

On the 2d of March last, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase a plot of ground at the foot of Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and intermediate between these streets on the East River, and to pay for the same the sum of $196,000. This the Comptroller declined to do, for reasons assigned in a communication to the Common Council on the 23d of April last, as follows:

"Mr. Lowber was informed that the Charter of 1849 [illegible] an express prohibition applicable to the head of each Executive Department against incurring any expense whether the object of the expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense; and that without an act of the Legislature authorizing a loan to be made or a tax to be levied, the Comptroller could not give effect to the appropriation contained in the resolution, and that he had no legal authority to obtain the means to pay Mr. Lowber. Within a few days Mr. Lowber commenced legal proceedings, the object of which probably is to compel the Comptroller to receive the deed and pay for the land the sum of $196,000, subject to back taxes, assessments, &c.

In the preceding part of this communication, that portion of the Charter is alluded to which limits the power of the Comptroller in regard to incurring debts against the Corporation, when no legal means are previously provided for discharging those liabilities. By referring to the 12th section of the Charter of 1830, it will be seen that the Common Council is itself prohibited from incurring liabilities, unless there exists at the time legal provisions for discharging those liabilities. That section declares as follows, viz.:

'The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature.'"

The Counsel to the Corporation expressed an opinion that the City had no valid defence to the claim of Mr. Lowber. The Comptroller, however, insisted that the provisions of the Charter prohibiting him from increasing any liability without a previous appropriation enabling him to pay, and prohibiting the Common Council from borrowing on the credit of the Corporation except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which the loan is made, furnished a perfect defence; and that if the Common Council could incur a legal debt by a mere resolution, and if judgment could be obtained on this claim, and the City property be sacrificed to pay the judgment, the prohibitions on the Common Council and the Departments, in the Charter, were a nullity; and I urged upon him the great importance of having this question settled by the full bench of the Supreme Court, if not by the Court of Appeals, and that if the prohibitions in the Charter did not apply to the creation of debt a combination of desperate jobbers might get possession of the Common Council and bankrupt the City in a single year.

In the progress of the suit, the matter was placed in the hands of Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., as referee.

As the Counsel to the Corporation held opinions in favor of the claimant, I suggested the propriety of employing additional counsel. This he consented to, and Mr. Evarts was accordingly retained, who made an argument before the referee, and my understanding was, that in case the report of the referee was in favor of the claimant, Mr. Busteed would appeal the case, and afford Mr. Evarts an opportunity to argue the case at length before the full Bench of the Supreme Court.

I rested under this expectation until about the 20th or 25th of July, when the transcript of a judgment in favor of Mr. Lowber for $196,000 was handed to me by Mr. Dinkins, who received it from Mr. Stratton.

Mr. Busteed was out of the City, and on his return he was urged to appeal the case, but on examination it appeared that the right to appeal was lost by lapse of time. The counsel suggested that to get an appeal or a stay of the judgment it would be necessary for me to procure bail to the amount of $400,000. I prepared a paper, of which a copy is annexed, marked A, and signed it myself for $20,000, and placed it in the hands of Alderman Tucker; but in about 48 hours the Sheriff presented an execution for $196,000, and assured me that any effort to get an appeal, was labor lost.

It now appears that judgment was entered on the [illegible] of June; yet this important fact was not communicated to the Comptroller until after the expiration of the [illegible] days for appealing, although he was expected [illegible] the means for paying the $200,000 without [illegible] him to get the money by loan or [illegible] embraced in the resolution I have [illegible] and a map of the premises made.

[illegible] proceedings on the execution cannot be [illegible] authority can be obtained to procure the necessary means to pay Mr. Lowber, how is the Comptroller to get along with his duties as the [illegible] to that large portion of the revenue of the City appropriated to the ordinary expenses of the Government, and which is represented by the tax levy of [illegible]. The second section of the tax law declares that:

"No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid."

Under this section, which is a part of the Tax law itself, can the Comptroller legally draw his warrants on any portion of the tax levy of 1857 and apply it to pay the claim of Mr. Lowber? The Comptroller has recently borrowed $300,000, as provided by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of paying for the State Arsenal, which is situated within the limits of the Central Park. The 2d section of the act for the sale of the Arsenal provides that the sum of $275,000 shall be paid into the State Treasury, if the city elects to purchase the property, which has been done. Can the Comptroller properly draw upon this fund to pay this claim of Mr. Lowber? The effect of such an operation would be to defeat the purchase of the Arsenal lot and compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell it. We then turn to the *Sinking Fund* for the payment of the City Debt.

In regard to this fund, if we had an act of the Legislature authorizing a tax to be levied, or stock to be issued, a temporary loan might be made from this fund, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the tax or stock. But this is not the case, and more than this, this fund is chargeable with a debt of $3,000,000 which is payable on the 1st of January. This is one of the [illegible] debts contracted many years ago, and [illegible] per cent. stock, no portion of it can be disposed of in the present state of the money market. We have a large accumulation in the Sinking Fund applicable to the payment of this debt, but it consists mainly of five per cent. bank stock, and hence is unavailable in the present state of the money market. The payment of $3,000,000 on the 1st of January, will, therefore, require all the money belonging to the fund in the Treasury, and all the available means in the hands of the Commissioners.

Can the Comptroller, therefore, put at hazard the amount of this debt, by using any of the available portion of the Sinking Fund for the payment of Mr. Lowber's claim?

If the mandate issued out of the Supreme Court cannot be stayed until the meeting of the Legislature, it is difficult to perceive how the Comptroller can legally prevent the Sheriff from selling the property of the Corporation. The Comptroller, in the absence of the Corporation counsel, submitted the question of a stay of proceedings to other counsel; but his action may depend on the willingness of the Attorney of Record to cooperate with him.

The counsel of Mr. Lowber seems to suppose that I have paid executions under circumstances similar to those connected with the present execution.

In reviewing the operations of the Treasury for the last seven years, no case of similar character occurs to me. In the case of renting grounds to carry out the contract of Wm. B. Reynolds in 1852-3, the Common Council passed a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay a bonus of $7,000 for the lease. This he declined to do. The lessee commenced a suit against the Corporation, to recover the bonus under the resolution, but soon after discontinued the suit, and the Common Council passed another resolution, directing the counsel to the Corporation to procure a mandamus against the Comptroller, to compel him to pay the bonus of $7,000 to the original lessee. Mr. Dillon declined to apply for a mandamus against the Comptroller, and assigned his reasons for taking this course in a report to the Common Council. This ended that case, and the $7,000 remained in the Treasury.

In the case of the execution paid to certain contractors, as set forth in the last annual report of the Comptroller, it is shown that these judgments were obtained on contracts, originally based on assessments of the property benefited, which property was afterwards taken for the Central Park, and it is worthy of special remark, that the drain from the Treasury to pay these executions, at this moment constitutes a portion of the arrearages on account of assessments, which has prevented any cash payments for several months to contractors for work actually done on assessment contracts.

In the case of the $900,000 which the Board of Supervisors received to put into the tax levy to improve the Central Park, without any act of the Legislature authorizing it to be done, Mr. Shepard applied to the Supreme Court in his own name, as a tax-payer, and obtained an injunction from Judge Whiting, which prevented the illegal proceeding, and saved the Treasury from the overwhelming embarrassment which might have followed the attempt to add $900,000 to the tax levy without the authority of law.

As far as I can ascertain, the case of Mr. Lowber stands alone, without a precedent, and without a parallel.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Councilman Smith moved that the communication just read be referred to the Committee on Markets.

Councilman Ottarson moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman Jones appealed, in a most impassioned and emphatic manner, to the Board, urging that they should arrest, by prompt inquiry, proceedings that were a shame to this great City. The Finance Committee ought to have the examination of this matter, and tell how, in what sense, and why it was, that the City was bankrupt.

Councilman McGahill was opposed to the reference to the Committee on Markets. He would prefer the Finance Committee. The whole subject would undergo there a better sifting.

Councilman Ottarson observed that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance had expressed himself very properly, this was purely a financial matter, and he had no doubt the Chairman of that Committee would do his duty. He strongly recommended that reference, though he had no doubt of the integrity of the gentlemen composing the Committee on Markets. In his opinion the whole transaction was a fraud. It was a direct violation of the Charter, and in any aspect was no better than highway robbery. To say the least, the Counsel to the Corporation had betrayed great carelessness and indifference in the matter. He had sacrificed thereby the interests of the City. This was not the only existing swindle in progress through the Courts, and it was surely high time that the people were more efficiently protected.

On vote the matter was referred, almost unanimously, to the Committee on Finance.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the regular calendar.

A NEW DUMPING GROUND.

A very animated and savory discussion took place in reference to the proposed establishment of a new dumping ground in the Fifth Ward. Councilmen Crane and Underhill were the chief speakers. The Committee resolved to recommend that the matter be passed over.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Councilman McGahill became particularly forcible respecting the proposed purchase of about 28 acres of land on Ward's Island, worth two years ago $68,000. "Where," said the member, "where the h—l is the money to draw the warrant to come from? [Laughter.] I am as cool as a cucumber, but this is enough to excite a man."

Councilman Waugh thought there was no fraud, and that if the land was wanted this was the time to buy it. The land on the Long Island side was worth $2,500 per acre, that on the New-York side was worth $6,000 per acre. But if the present holders could not give a proper title, it would be well to proceed cautiously.

Councilman McGahill could not imagine at whose instigation this resolution had been proposed, at a time when the City was notoriously bankrupt.

Councilman Franklin thought the City might judiciously decline or defer this purchase at the present.

A motion to refer was lost. Then, upon the question of accepting the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, and adopting their resolution of further inquiry, 17 voted in the affirmative and 12 in the negative.

The House resumed and the Committee of the Whole reported.

The purchase of a new Engine for Fire Company No. 31, was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

THE STREETS.

Councilman Ottarson desired information as to what had been done by the Conference Committee in reference to street cleaning.

The Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee stated through the President, that from the circumstance of some of its members being out of town, they were not yet prepared to report.

BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The contract for the Battery enlargement was declared void, in consequence of the parties not completing the work in accordance with the specification.

Presently the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. E. Phillips, Esq., in the chair.

CORPORATION PRINTING.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Whereupon Councilman Ottarson complained of the carelessness of the Corporation printers. If the recess occupied a month, the printed papers were always produced only at the last moment. It was no excuse to say, as the President had in their behalf, that the proceedings of the last meeting were unusually heavy. He knew something about printing, and of the merits of this question; the absence of the minutes was inexcusable. The Corporation printers were paid 50 per cent. too much for their work, and they took their own time to do it.

CENTRAL PARK.

It was moved by Councilman Waugh that when the Board adjourn it adjourn until next day at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration a paper from the Board of Aldermen appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Central Park.

The President was of opinion that the paper might possibly be acted on upon that night. However, for the sake of strict accordance with the charter and complying with the requirement as to advertisement, he would willingly attend the next evening, and hoped there would be no difficulty then in concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the grant.

Councilman McGahill moved that the Committee on Lands and Places be discharged from further consideration of this matter.

Councilman Warner explained. It was impossible to get any paper through this Board in less than a week, however momentous the thing might be. It would be right, in his opinion, to proceed.

Councilman Jones argued that the ground had been covered. There had been two advertisements of the report received by the Committee.

Councilman Boole urged that the present aspect of the report constituted it a new matter.

Councilman Warner argued that the report had been already advertised four times.

Councilman Ottarson said the intention of the statute was very plain. It provided that a matter should be advertised two days before it was fully committed. But there was no specification as to whether it were necessary for the Board of Councilmen to advertise a matter already half enacted, and which had already been advertised by the Board of Aldermen. Such advertisement, whether by one board or the other, if official, was enough.

Councilman Franklin contended that there was new matter rendering an advertisement necessary.

Councilman Warner wished to appeal from the opinion of the Chair as narrow and illiberal. The paper had been advertised quite sufficiently.

Councilman Birdsall evidently differed from Councilman Ottarson. He thought that each Board should act independently and advertise for itself its own proceedings.

Councilman Ottarson argued that by waiting one day any paper might be taken from the Board of Aldermen as a Joint Board, and acted on. A business already half completed might be taken up by the Councilmen irrespective of any question about advertisements. That which is half enacted is not new business.

Councilman McGahill would like to hear the report, and then he "would give his 'legal' opinion right away."

Councilman Waugh withdrew his resolution.

The President then proposed to refer to the Counsel for the Corporation for an opinion as to whether it be requisite and necessary that each Board composing the Common Council shall advertise the same subject in relation to an expenditure of money two days before final action thereon by the respective Boards; or, whether the advertisement by one Board is all that is essential under the 7th section of the Charter of 1857.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Councilman Dohenty moved an ordinance relative to issuing bonds upon contracts, payable by assessments, passed Oct. 18, 1856, amending such ordinance so as to read thus: "§ 4. For the purpose of making such payments it shall be lawful for the Comptroller to borrow, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of April 16, 1852, upon bonds, to be known as assessment bonds, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, and for the payment of said bonds the moneys to be collected from such assessments are hereby specifically pledged." Referred to the Committee on Finance.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.

On the question of concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the Twenty-third-street Ferry, compelling the Directors to run their boats as often as the Tenth-street Ferry.

Councilman McGahill spoke long, loud and fast, denouncing Councilman Franklin for favoring the Company. He would give $10,000 for the ferry. It was not possible to catch more than one-half the words the worthy Councilman uttered.

Councilman Franklin defended his own views.

Councilman Riley was in favor of the proposed concurrence.

Councilman Noyes thought the ferry proprietors were or would be subjected to great hardship. He would not concur in this matter.

Councilman Ottarson having again spoken at length,

Councilman Warner said that the franchise was originally granted for little or nothing. The terminus had been altered at the request of the company. A ferry was wanted to accommodate the citizens of New-York, not those of Brooklyn. He hoped the matter would be referred to a Committee, so as to get at full information.

Councilman Bulwer did not like this matter. It was a Union Ferry affair. If they intended to do their business better, why could they not put their boats on. For two years they had been running their boats at hap hazard, just as they pleased. None of the ferries were profitable, unless perhaps the Fulton Ferry. He wished to see the ferry in operation immediately.

Councilman Ottarson wished to know if there was any stipulation as to how often ferry companies shall run their boats. If so, and the Company did not forego that stipulation, where was the trouble? He thought there was something personal and private in all this.

On the question of reference to the Committee on Ferries, the vote was in the negative. As to concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, Councilman Franklin wished to amend by adding the words "as often as necessary."

Councilman Warner said it was wrong to compel the boats to be run as often as the boats at Tenth-street, if manifestly unnecessary. He hoped the Company would have the opportunity of arguing the matter before a committee.

The debate on this subject had already occupied more than an hour.

After many conflicting suggestions had been offered, the tediousness of the discussion was relieved by the gauze on one of the large chandeliers taking fire. The blaze for a moment was very brilliant, but it was harmless. The argument proceeded. It was not susceptible of a report. Ultimately, the motion to concur was lost for want of a constitutional vote—20 to 15. Laid on the table.

CENTRAL PARK AGAIN.

After a protracted debate, Councilman Jones moved that the report on page 341 in reference to the Central Park appropriation be referred back to the Committee; which was agreed to; also that the Committee be discharged.

The report was then called up and read, in reference to the concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman Ottarson hoped no scruples would hinder action that night.

The Board voted 26 to 7—and the President declared the motion lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was afterwards reconsidered and laid upon the table.

THE LATE SEIZURE.

The report of the Committee on Finance in reference to the Lowber judgment was brought up. It states that legal opinion has been obtained to the effect that the only way to prevent the sale of the City property seized, will be to pay the money. It also empowers the Comptroller to furnish the cash.

LAID OVER.

Councilman Jones (the chairman of the Committee) said the Committee had inquired only as to how the effect of the seizure could be averted, no way appeared but payment. They had entered into no investigation as to other matters. They asked to introduce a supplementary report as to the merits of the question between the Comptroller and Corporation counsel, as there was evident falsification somewhere.

The papers were laid over under the rules. Adjourned to the first Monday in September.

MR. LOWBER AND COUNCILMAN OTTARSON WRESTLE.

The flare-up of the burning gauze on the chandelier was ominous. After adjournment, Mr. Lowber and the Councilman of the Fourteenth, (Mr. Ottarson,) who still remained in the Chamber, were heard exchanging civilities as to the value of the property for which an execution has been levied in payment upon the City. Mr. Ottarson freely communicated to Mr. Lowber his opinion that the "whole transaction was a swindle upon the City." Mr. Lowber as emphatically avowed his opinion that Mr. Ottarson was a "liar." He dared his opponent to "put his finger upon anything about it that was like a swindle."

Mr. Ottarson declared that the property "was very dear at the price, and besides the City did not need it, and but for advantages that had been unfairly taken, the right of appeal would not have been impossible. It was a parallel case to that of the Gansevoort property; the City was equally swindled in both cases."

Mr. Lowber repeated the offensive word "liar" several times, upon which Mr. Ottarson retorted with the words "scoundrel" and "coward."

Whereupon Mr. Lowber, whose physical capabilities are herculean as compared with Mr. Ottarson, seized him by the throat, and both went to the floor, neither being seriously hurt. They were separated by the bystanders.

Councilman Riley, who is a much less powerful man than even Mr. Ottarson, then took the matter up, and told the assailant that he "wished he had styled him (Mr. Riley) a liar, and that in his opinion the transaction was notoriously a *most arrant and barefaced swindle*." But Mr. Lowber did not seem inclined to tackle Mr. Riley.

A Phrenologist's Examination of Cancemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having heard, while "up country," of the prisoner Cancemi as a "desperate-looking case," I was anxious to see him; and, if he should possess any striking peculiarities, to canvass them for the good of science. Through the kindness of Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, I was permitted to visit the prisoner in his cell. Instead of finding a hard-looking specimen of humanity—a natural murderer—I found quite the reverse: a man naturally peaceable mild, and, in nature, a physical coward. The only striking peculiarity he shows at first is an utter simplicity, innocence and harmlessness of expression. What! this the "chafed tiger!" the "daring burglar and murderer!" Any one would soon make up his mind that he could face ten just such men. He is of small stature, well proportioned and built; has a dark, bilious complexion, dark crisp hair, moustache and whiskers; a large, pleasant, blue eye, having at present a rather wondering, inquiring and vacant expression. He has good features, and very good phrenology, as a whole. His moral region is well developed; but his animal nature is decidedly below par. He would have made a good artist, musician or scholar. The faculty of combativeness in him is almost wholly wanting, and only the forward, or the energy part of destructiveness, is developed, and this deficiency, with his large caution, makes him the coward. His murder was not bold, but cowardly, and arose from the quick instinct of self-preservation, through which all cowards show rashness. Cancemi probably imagined an American policeman a terrible monster. The answer may arise that his was a wilful, premeditated murder, because he carried the pistol murderously charged to the muzzle. He might have carried it for a feeling of security, as all cowards would do, intending to use it to frighten his pursuers. At his arrest, when courage was most needed, he submitted without much resistance to unarmed men. I would predicate that his character has always been harmless in a [illegible] degree.

He is a *natural thief*, however—the faculties of Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness or Cunning being strikingly prominent. His moral nature being large, leads one to believe that he has always been in circumstances fostering the causes which have brought him to his end. The striking predominance of the last two qualities mentioned would make it seem that he had followed thieving all his life. His cunning also leads him to feign innocence, simplicity and even idiocy. He most certainly succeeds. On the least interrogation he is anxious to have it understood that he "knows nothing." Phrenology knows better. W. H.

☞ In a report, a few days since, we spoke of Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Albany, as a teacher of a select school in Saratoga. Rev. Dr. Beecher is the proprietor of a Female Seminary at Saratoga. He is pastor of a Church and does not himself teach.

THAT "CURSED" DRINK.—The following tale of guilt and misery was told at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. A young American woman, named Mrs. Harriet Wiley, deposed that in the year 1850 she was married to Wm. Wiley, in this City, and they had lived together very happily until the middle of last February, when he took to drinking quite freely. Wiley is a machinist by trade, and being a good workman, had won the good will and esteem of all who knew him, so much so that he commanded a salary of $14 per week.

His employers in Reade-street spoke to him several times about the course of life he was pursuing, and the importance of his reforming. But he continued to drink and neglect his work and family, and finally his employers were compelled to discharge him. They, however, informed him that as soon as he reformed a place was open for him. This had no effect upon him whatever, and at last he became a loafer about the low grog shops in the Sixth Ward. He continued to lead this sort of life up to the middle of July, making his wife support the family. Finally, he obtained a situation, through the influence of a friend, at one of the model artist establishments in this City, as carpenter and scene shifter. He had not been there a week before he became acquainted with a woman who performed there nightly, and who was noted for her beauty.

By degrees their acquaintance ripened into illicit attachment, and they took up rooms in the upper part of a house where they were not known, he wholly deserting his faithful wife and children—a fine boy and girl. Mrs. Wiley managed to support herself and children for some time by taking in washing, but was finally obliged to give it up, owing to failing health. Having rent to pay and provisions being high, it was impossible for her to get along. Wiley, however, allowed her the paltry sum of $2 per week, but soon this small pittance was stopped, and she was obliged to beg for bread. The neighbors hearing how she was situated supplied her for a time with food and clothing. Last week she discovered where her husband was living, and on Wednesday she procured the assistance of an officer, and had him arrested for desertion. He was locked up in the Tombs. On Friday he wrote a letter to his wife, stating if she would get him released from his gloomy quarters he would do better in future. The same day his wife called upon him, and told him all she had suffered, when he wept bitterly. His wife thinking that a change had taken place, had him released on Saturday morning, and he went home to his family in King-street. The same night he returned to his paramour, stole a valuable watch and chain and $50 in money from her, and left for parts unknown. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 11, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2611	2611	27	550	1068	1963
Browning's Sixth-street	......	58	60	56	6111	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	71	58	114	4021	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	64	120	130	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	260	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	2704	267	849	11726	1963
Last week	2100	2566	206	729	11818	613

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ...... 3,540.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	943	......	......	......	894
Hudson River Railroad	616	......	......	......	297
Hudson River Boats	775	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	261	27	550	1068	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
On Foot	16	......	......	......	148

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1204	Hogs	588
Sheep	2617	Horses	14
Calves	223	Lambs	65

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	616	Massachusetts	—
New-York	604	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	834	Texas	—
Kentucky	139	Connecticut	36
Indiana	—	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "5th quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "5th quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13½c.@14c.	12½c.@13c.
First quality	12½c.@13c.	11½c.@12c.
Medium quality	11½c.@12c.	11c. @11½c.
Poor quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @11c.
Poorest quality	10c. @10½c.	8½c.@ 9½c.
General selling prices	11c. @13c.	10c. @11½c.
Average of all sales	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@10½c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 9c.@13c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 9½c.@11½c. Browning reports Beeves at 10c.@13c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Seldom have we had occasion to report a market as high as the present one. Good judges who have been weekly attendants at the sales for twenty-five years, say they have not known prices rule as high as to-day, during this season of the year. A. M. Allerton himself says they never have been as high heretofore, during late Summer and early Fall, when the supply is expected to be good. Taking the light weights of partially fed grass cattle into the account, together with the fact that hides and tallow are both low, and there have been very few markets at any season when butchers have bought with less prospect of profit. The short supply of last week and a deficiency in the present receipts account for the advance of to-day, which we call a little more than 1c. Under the impression that the supply at Forty-fourth-street was less than was actually the case, free purchases were made yesterday at a greater advance even, but some 200 head coming in from Albany this morning, and one or two lots arriving from over the river during the forenoon, prices declined in the latter part of the day, and only those purchasers remained who were compelled to buy. These took the smallest number that would suffice for their present wants, so that 2,611 cattle offered at Allerton's for yesterday and to-day were barely cleared out at night....With about 300 retailed at Bergen, the footings at all the markets for the week were 2,704, against 2,566 of last week, and a yearly average last year of 3,540....The quality of the cattle continues to improve, and several lots were ranked as prime quality, or even "premiums." Some of them were sufficiently large and fat for cool weather, but in a short market like the present they found quick sales....We have frequently alluded to the fact, that at a full market, cattle could be bought and taken to grazing grounds, and at a suitable time returned at a handsome advance over cost and expenses. Several lots purchased in this way last Spring, and others bought within a few weeks, were sold to-day at prices quite satisfactory to their owners. We strongly urge more extensive operations in this way, and it will be of real service to the consumer to have the surplus of an overstocked market gathered up, and returned to the yards at some future day, when the supply is short, even with this addition....About 200 cattle left Albany en route for the Eastern cities, and we believe no cattle were held back, but on the contrary many State cattle were hurried in, or the supply would have been quite short. The table of States gives 616 from New-York, more than this State has furnished of late for any one previous market.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of this evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
36	Ohio	C. Bosworth	E. H. Shepard.
11	New-York	Purchase & Wheaton	Owners.
41	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	C. G. Teed.
21	New-York	T. Bloomer	Owner.
16	New-York	A. Gildersleeve	Owner.
73	Mixed	Vail & Carey	Owners.
26	Ohio	W. [illegible]	Owner.
57	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	Illinois	Baker & Barnes	[illegible]
84	Indiana	Protheman & Petty	[illegible]
25	New-York	O. Duncan	[illegible]
56	Kentucky	A. K. Nicholson	[illegible]
16	New-York	T. White & Son	[illegible]
75	New-York	W. A. Belden	Owner.
56	Ohio	McPherson & Wood	W. H. Harris.
51	Ky. & Ohio	Geo. Ayrault	Owner.
13	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	[illegible]
32	Ill. & N. Y.	A. M. Allerton	Allerton & Conger.
69	Illinois	J. Budlong	Allerton & Conger.
68	Ohio	Purchase, Hand & Co.	Allerton & Conger.
71	New-York	E. D. Welling	Allerton & Conger.
54	Illinois	Wm. Bryan	M. Dalton.
34	Illinois	[illegible] Fisher	Owner.
30	Illinois	Stanwick Samuels	Owner.
35	New-York	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
70	Illinois	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
15	New-York	George Mitchell	O. W. Conger.
16	Illinois	Robinson & McPherson	O. Hurd.
18	New-York	E. Kelley	Owner.
18	Illinois	H. Pelt	D. L. Belden.
81	Ohio	Charles & Loughman	J. H. Williams.
137	Illinois	Alexander & Virgin	E. Murray.
26	Ohio	B. Lockman	George Martin.
16	Kentucky	H. Hester	Owner.
45	Illinois	W. H. Harris	Owner.
56	Illinois	D. Barnes	Owner.
16	Conn.	L. Beers	H. Myers.
34	New-York	A. H. Mead	Owner.
56	Illinois	D. Barnes	Owner.
36	New-York	M. Dalton	Owner.
17	New-York	T. Bloomer	Owner.

We produce, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

A. B. Nicholson forwarded one of the finest lots of cattle on sale to-day. They were 59 Kentucky Bullocks, fat and heavy, weighing, by estimate, 900 lbs. net. T. White & Son sold them at 13c.@14c. The same parties sold, in addition, 16 of their own fat Dutchess County cattle, at 13c.@14c. They were rated 900 lbs.

Vail & Carey bought 73 cattle of various parties upon the grounds, which they retailed at 10c.@12c. In their own language, "We paid dear for them and are selling them dearer." They were of various grades, from fine Heifers, bringing $66 50 each, or 12c., to coarse Oxen at 10c. One pair fine Bullocks were taken by Cornl. Gwyer, at $200 each, or 13c.

A. Gildersleeve had 16 good Dutchess County cattle, rated 800 lbs., which he sold at $97 each, or over 12c.

T. Bloomer brought in 21 cattle which he bought three weeks ago, and took to his farm in Westchester County. They were purchased at a cheap market, and having improved by good keep, brought 13c. to-day.

The owner may well feel satisfied with the investment, as he makes near $15 ℔ head over expenses.

Wm. Snyder contributed 41 rather common Ohio cattle, estimated at 600lbs.@650lbs., which C. G. Teed sold for 11½c.@12½c.

S. Smith sold, at Bergen, 60 common, 550lbs steers, for J. Boyden, of Indiana, for $57 each, or a little more than 10½c.

E. H. Shepard sold 58 more of C. Bosworth's cattle at about 12c. They were very fair steers, estimated at 685 lbs. net.

S. M. Baker had 167 Ohio cattle, which he divided between B. Bartram and J. A. Merritt as salesmen. Estimated weight 720 lbs. They brought about 12½c. ℔ lb., and were of fair quality. Baker & Barnes had another lot which D. Barnes sold at 12c. They were scarcely as good as the former lot.

W. B. Wheaton bought 20 Ohio cattle at Buffalo, which he sold here to-day at 11c.@12½c. C. Gwyer took six of the largest, estimated 1,000 lbs. net, at $115 each, or 11½c. They were rather coarse oxen.

Wm. H. Belden brought in 75 good heavy bullocks, which he bought about the middle of April and took to his farm in Dutchess County. They were rated to-day at 850 lbs. net, and brought $110 each, or about 13c. ℔ lb., with which Mr. Belden appeared to be satisfied, and well he may be.

J. McPherson brought in one of the best droves of the day, which, W. H. Harris reports, sold at 12½c. Estimated weight 800 lbs. Four of the choicest brought $140, which was probably over 13c.; and four others were taken at $127 50 each.

Yesterday, J. Budlong bought 50 common cattle of Mr. Schole at $77 50 each, and retailed them in a few hours at $81 56, making $4 a head, which was a handsome commission. They were rated at 675 lbs.

A. M. Allerton, Jr., sold, on his own account, 30 Illinois Cattle, of good quality, at 10c.@12½c., estimated 725 lbs net weight; also, 33 New-York Cattle, rated 650 lbs., at 10c.@11c. Six of the former brought $118 each, or 13c. They were picked Cattle.

Geo Ayrault had 51 Cattle, hailing from Ohio and Kentucky. They were good, heavy Bullocks, 30 of them weighing 800 lbs. net. They brought 12c.@13c.

A. Hurd contributed 48 fine Kentucky Beeves, rated at 750 lbs., which sold for about 12c., average price. Also 22 Illinois Cattle, purchased of McPherson & Robbins, at similar prices. These last were about equal in quality, but lighter than the former.

Beach & Bray sold at Bergen, 54 light, thin, Indiana Steers, for Johnson & Templeton, at about 10½c., and 84 of Protheman & Petty's Cattle, at 10½c.@12c. They sold here to-day 25 good New-York Cattle for O. Duncan, at 11c.@12c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts at the different markets give an increase of 60 head over last week. The supply is in excess of the demand, and cows are being sent back to the country for pasture.

Allerton reports receipts of 27 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $55@$70, for extras. No change in the market; sales continue dull, with a sufficient supply.

Browning reports receipts of 60 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. Market over-supplied, and sales dull.

Chamberlin reports 58 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Medium supply, with slow sales.

O'Brien reports 120 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. The supply is much larger than the demand, and cows are being sent into the country to pasture.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

With an increase of more than 100 calves for the week, the markets are not sufficiently supplied, and prices have advanced near 1c. ℔ lb., most sales ranging from 6½c.@7½c.

Allerton reports receipts of 550 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. Some extra brought 8c. There is a brisk demand at these advanced prices, which the supply fails to meet.

Browning reports receipts of 56 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7½c., and a few extras at 8c. Selling briskly at advanced prices. Short supply.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 114 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c., with a brisk demand.

O'Brien reports 130 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. Extras 7½c.@7¾c. Supply much less than the active demand, even at advanced prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs. and in some cases 60 lbs. ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts have been large, and a lively trade is noticed. Sheep are in good demand at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., net weight, and lambs bring 11c.@12c. Some of the latter now arriving are of inferior quality.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,068 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. dressed weight, for Sheep, and 11c.@13c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been more free, and sales fair.

Browning reports receipts of 6,111 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9½c.@10½c. for Sheep, and 11c.@12½c. for Lambs. There is a good supply and an active market, Sheep bringing near 50c. ℔ head more than last week. Sales range at $3 50@$6 ℔ head. A few extra fine ones at $9 ℔ head. Many of the Lambs are in poor condition. About 800 Sheep and Lambs on sale this morning.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 4,021 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ℔ head. Short supply, with quick sales.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1857.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

205 Sheep and Lambs at	$777 50
59 Sheep and Lambs at	229 00
6 Sheep and Lambs at	36 00
55 Sheep and Lambs at	144 50
92 Sheep and Lambs at	311 25
161 Sheep and Lambs at	449 37
90 Sheep and Lambs at	240 75
100 Sheep and Lambs at	249 75
58 Sheep and Lambs at	166 75
132 Sheep and Lambs at	415 25

E. H. Hume reports sales of 1,757 Sheep and Lambs for $6,410 92.

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, BY S. LUBO, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 12, 1857.

No.	Amount.	Average Price.
871	$2614 71	$3 15

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been light during the week, and the markets are now empty. Prices advancing.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,963 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7¾c.@8c. Stock has all been sold at advanced rates, and sales are now being made to arrive. Prices are favoring the seller.

Van Sickle & Co., [illegible] Washington [illegible], report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.................$ | Dressed.................. [illegible]

DISTILLERY.

Live.........[illegible] | Dressed.................. [illegible]

Arrivals light.

G. W. Durham, commission merchant, [illegible] Cooper Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live Weight.	[illegible]
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Light Corn Hogs, prime	7¾@8	[illegible]
Heavy Distillery Hogs, prime	7¾@8	[illegible]
Light Distillery Hogs	No sales and no arrivals.	
Stock Hogs	No sales and no arrivals.	

Prices are favoring the Drovers in consequence of light arrivals. Supplies not equal to the demands. The markets are thoroughly cleaned up and sales are being made for arrival.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

With a full supply of vegetables and some fruits and changing prices, the principal feature of the present market is the disease of the staple crop of Potatoes. Accounts from various parts of the country speak of the prevalence of rot. Our quotations are for those in a sound, healthy condition. Those which are dug from badly diseased localities will not bring [illegible] ℔ bushel. Of course, they are not in a marketable state and should not be used for food.

Of small fruits, Raspberries are nearly gone, but Blackberries and Whortleberries are in good supply. Long Island continues to furnish large quantities of the wild running Blackberry, while cultivated are supplying the hotels, saloons and fruit depots with the New-Rochelle or Lawton berry, of superior size and quality.

Tomatoes from New-Jersey and Long Island are giving evidence of a good crop, and prices are declining.

Pears are not as plentiful as they were, but [illegible]. Apples are scarce in this vicinity. The promise of a good crop is pretty fair at the West, however.

Peaches arrive in fair condition from Delaware, and find a ready market at $3@$5 ℔ basket. From New-Jersey they are mostly windfalls of inferior quality, and as a large proportion of them thus fall prematurely, the yield of good fruit must be light, both in that State and upon Long Island.

Watermelons and Nutmegs from Norfolk, [illegible] in good supply and find a ready market.

Butter is in moderate demand for home use. Very little is shipped at present.

Eggs are more abundant and a lower [illegible] is given. Philadelphia is sending in freely. Many of those from the West are received in poor condition and sell slowly.

Poultry is more active and fewer receipts are met by a brisk demand.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes—Round, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Potatoes—Dykeman, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Onions—℔ 100 bunches	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Onions—Bermudas, ℔ 100 strings	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Onions—Potato, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Onions—Bermuda, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beets—Round, ℔ 100 bunches	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Beets—Long, ℔ 100 bunches	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Carrots—℔ 100 bunches	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Raspberries—Antwerp, ℔ 100 baskets	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Blackberries—℔ bushel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Blackberries—℔ 100 quart-boxes	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Blackberries—Lawton, ℔ 100 q. box	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Whortleberries—℔ bushel	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lettuce—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Green Peas—Long Island, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cucumbers—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℔ box	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Tomatoes—℔ basket	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Apples—Harvest and Bough—℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pears—℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Peaches—Delaware, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Watermelons—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Nutmeg Melons—℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Turnips—Rutabaga, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Squashes—Summer, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
String Beans—℔ basket	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Corn—℔ 100 ears	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cabbages, new, ℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cauliflower—℔ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Kohl Rabi—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Okra—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Parsley and Soup Celery—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Garlic—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Peppers—℔ 100	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lard—in bbls.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Lard—Kegs	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Cheese—℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Fowls—℔ pair	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Turkeys—℔ lb.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Geese—each	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]
Woodcocks—℔ doz.	[illegible]	@ [illegible]

Markets. Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—The Market is firmer, with sales of 25 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls, and $7 [illegible] for Pots.

COFFEE—Continues firm but not active. Sales, 500 mats Java at 16½c.; 100 bags Rio at 12c.@[illegible], 4 months; the latter price for white and late last evening; 2,100 St. Domingo, 12 2-16c.@12½c. cash.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, with a moderate demand. Sales, 900 bales at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands, 15⅝c. for Mobile, and 15¾c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The transactions in the Flour market, to-day, are only to a limited extent, and common and medium grades have slightly declined. The inquiry is chiefly in the supply of the immediate wants of the Eastern and local trade. Receipts moderate and the stock begins to show some slight accumulation. Sales 5,100 bbls. at [illegible] for common to choice Superfine State; [illegible] for extra State; $6 50@$6 55 for common to good Superfine Western; $6 80@$7 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. The market closed dull, without, however, any very great desire on the part of holders to realize. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls. choice Superfine State at $6 55. The market for Southern Flour is scarcely so buoyant, with transactions to only a limited extent. Sales 600 bbls. at [illegible] for Superfine; and $6 90@$7 75 for extra. Canadian Flour is in fair supply, and the market is heavy. Sales 1,200 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for common to choice Superfine; and $7 70@$8 25 for fancy and extra. Of Rye Flour small sales are reported at [illegible] 75 for common fine to choice Superfine. No important change in the market for Corn Meal, and the transactions are only to a limited extent.

GRAIN—The supply of Wheat is increasing, and with a pretty strong desire on the part of holders to realize, the market may be quoted at 1c.@2c. lower for Old, and 2c.@3c. for New. Sales include 6,000 bushels new White Southern, at $1 50@$1 55½; 1,000 very handsome White Tennessee, at $1 [illegible]; 6,000 Red Southern, at $1 [illegible]@$1 73½; and 1,000 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; the market closing dull, and the tendency downwards. In Rye there is more doing at easier prices. Sales 3,500 bushels good and prime Northern, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Small lots are selling at $1 [illegible]. The Corn market may be quoted a shade firmer, with a fair demand for the eastern and local trade. Sales—36,000 bushels mixed Western, at 85c.@86c. for good to prime parcels, closing steady. The transactions in Oats are to a fair extent at 63c.@65c. for State, and 65c.@66c. for Western.

MOLASSES—Continues dull, and prices favor the purchaser. Sales 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible], and 50 hhds. Cardenas at 47c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork continues quiet, with prices still in favor of the seller. Mess brought 10c. above yesterday's prices just before the close. The sales are 750 bbls., at [illegible] for Mess, $19 65@$19 50 for Prime, [illegible] for Prime Mess, and $25 75@$26 for Clear. The Beef market continues dull, but there is no quotable change in prices. The sales do not exceed 140 bbls., at $13 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Mess. Prime Mess Beef [illegible] continue inactive, and prices are nominally as quoted yesterday. Cut Meats are buoyant, and small sales were made at 11½c. for Shoulders and 13½c. for Hams. Bacon is quiet and nominal as last noted. Lard continues buoyant with sales of 270 bbls. at 15¾c.@15⅞c. Butter is selling to a fair extent at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, and 19c.@[illegible] for State. Cheese continues dull.

RICE—Firm with sales of 180 tcs. at 5¾c.@[illegible].

SUGAR—There has been an active movement in Sugar to-day, made on speculation and for export to Europe. Sales, 1,550 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c.@10½c.; 380 do. Melado, 5¾c.@7c.; 1,000 do. on private terms, and 40 bxs. Havana, 10¾c., 4 months.

TALLOW—The market is firmer. Sales—30,000 lbs. prime and choice White, at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., cash.

FREIGHTS—Are without important change, and the business in all directions is extremely light. Engagements to Liverpool include 80 tons Oil Cake [illegible] 6d.; 200 do. 1s.; 250 tons Logwood, 1s. 6d., and [illegible] 9d. To London, 250 tons Oil Cake, 15s., 100 tcs. Beef, 3d. To Rotterdam, 100 bls. Spirits, and 1,000 bls. Rosin, 2s. To Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, ⅜c. [illegible] Turpentine, 5c. The ship *George Hurlbert*, 1,000 tons, was chartered for Valparaiso at about $10,000 out; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico on private terms, and a ship, from Demerara to Cowes and a market. Sugar and Molasses, [illegible], and Rum, 3c.

WHISKY—The market is easier. Sales—[illegible] bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 29c.@29½c. Nearly all at the inside price.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received, by telegraph from Halifax, a few further particulars of the great English race for the Goodwood Cup. The French horse *Monarque* won by a head. It is not stated how far *Pryor* and *Pryoress* were behind; they are simply placed fifth and sixth on the list; but from the fact that the horse placed third was three lengths behind the horse placed second, and the horse placed fourth was an equal distance behind the one placed third, we infer that the American horses were badly beaten.

The mail steamship *Central America*, with the California mail of July 20 and $1,241,055 in treasure, arrived at this port last night. We receive, by this arrival, two weeks' later news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific. The news from California is interesting chiefly in regard to State politics. The Republican and Democratic Conventions, for the nomination of State officers, had been held. The Republicans nominated Hon. EDWARD STANLEY for Governor. The Democratic nominee for the same office is Senator WELLER. The Republican Convention passed resolutions deprecating the introduction of Slavery on the Pacific coast, declaring the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and urging the necessity of a speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad. In the Democratic Convention, a desperate effort was made to condemn the action of the Vigilance Committee, but it failed to meet a response. The proceedings of the Democratic body were entirely in the hands of the anti-Broderick party. The intelligence from the mines is encouraging. Suits had been commenced against members of the Vigilance Committee by the [illegible], who laid their damages at $50,000.

We have received advices from San Juan del Norte to the 2d inst. Our correspondent, in an interesting letter that we publish this morning, states that the Transit Grant has been awarded to Messrs. WHEELER and HARRIS. The mission of Mr. GERRY JONES to Costa Rica proves to be of a very friendly nature, and we learn that, through him, the President of the United States refuses to interfere in any claims regarding Nicaragua. There was profound tranquility throughout the whole Republic. Two hundred and fifty of WALKER'S men had arrived in Greytown from Costa Rica in a destitute condition. It was to bring them home that the last mysterious voyage of the Fashion was undertaken.

Our New-Granadian intelligence is not important. Nothing new is reported in relation to the dispute with this country, but, to judge from divers articles that we publish elsewhere, the papers have adopted a more moderate tone. The Bogota journals are much concerned at the opinion of Lord PALMERSTON on the New-Granadian question, as lately expressed in a speech in Parliament. They attribute his lordship's sentiments to the character of New-Granadian representatives at the Court of St. James.

From Peru we learn that there had been another attempted revolution. Several battles are reported to have taken place between the Government troops and those of VIVANCO. The latter claim victory on what appears to us very slender grounds. From Chili there is no news of importance. In Bolivia the elections had terminated in favor of the Government.

We have news from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to June 6. Contradictory stories were afloat respecting the yellow fever at the latter place. It has not yet disappeared. A rupture between Brazil and Paraguay is apprehended, from difficulties relating to the navigation of the Paraguay River.

Late and important intelligence from Utah reaches us by way of California. New dissensions were arising among the Mormons, and BRIGHAM YOUNG assures the "Saints" that if they will stand by him, he will be President of the United States in less than ten years. An unrelenting warfare was being waged against the apostate Mormons, and scenes of violence were of daily occurrence.

From Washington we receive full confirmation of the melancholy suicide of Senator RUSK.

Lord NAPIER and General CASS are in consultation on the *Panchita* slaver case.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention troubles, an effort has been made to effect such a union of the opposing bodies as that one Constitution only shall be submitted to the people, but the attempt was unavailing.

Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, has been unanimously renominated by the Republican State Convention.

Considerable interest attaches to the developments in the Burdell Baby case yesterday. Judge DALY refused to admit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to bail. As a *dernier resort*, her counsel, Mr. STAFFORD, applied to Recorder SMITH in the Court of General Sessions, but he refused as decidedly as Judge DALY had done. So Mrs. CUNNINGHAM goes to the Tombs, and will probably be removed to-day to her old cell. The Grand Jury were discharged yesterday without taking her case into consideration. That body will consider her case in September.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. For an August term, when usually so little is done, it has been a very heavy session. Serious cases—and not a few of them—have been disposed of. Yet only one of the rioters was tried, and the great case of CANCEMI is gone over to the Oyer and Terminer. Yesterday LUKE KERRIGAN, the keeper of a junk shop, was, after a long trial, convicted of buying valuable stolen goods from two little boys. His case is a bad one, and his sentence is postponed till next term. The colored man, STEPHEN PINKETT, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering PATRICK SHEEHAN. The Recorder suspended judgment. PINKETT was desperately, and in the most unprovoked manner, assaulted by SHEEHAN and his confederates, and had every reason to believe that his life was in danger. It was abundantly shown that he stabbed SHEEHAN in self defence. The Grand Jury did not indict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as was expected. They had not time to examine the witnesses. But Mr. STAFFORD, counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, moved before Recorder SMITH that she should be admitted to bail, which the Recorder refused to consent to. So she goes out of the Court of Sessions, as she has gone out of the Court of Common Pleas, and out of Judge DAVIDSON'S Court, with the presiding authority against her.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Finance, to whom was referred the Lowber seizure case, met in the City Hall yesterday, Councilman JONES in the Chair. Mr. LOWBER was present, and made a lengthy statement, substantially the same as over his signature we published yesterday. Mr. [illegible] then stated his connection with the affair. He told the Committee that he had written to the Comptroller, informing him that no defence could be set up in bar of payment for the purchase. The Comptroller had stated to him that the affair was a "swindle upon the tax-payers," and that "the whole Common Council were thieves." Mr. FRENCH would not agree to the proposal that Mr. BOWERS should assume the truth of such allegations as the basis of a defence. Finally, a referee had been appointed, (Mr. SICKLES,) and Mr. BOWERS had no further connection with the case. The Committee reported these proceedings to the Board last night.

The President of the Board of Port Wardens of the Port of New-York, [illegible], Esq., addressed a communication, dated the 1st of June, to the Underwriters of Liverpool, explaining the existing regulations here, under the new act for settling claims for damage to vessels and cargoes surveyed in this port. The Secretary of the Liverpool Underwriters has replied, promising their acquiescence in the Port Warden regulations, and saying they shall instruct their New-York agent accordingly.

Mayor WOOD received a dispatch from his parents in Auburn, Tuesday evening, stating that his mother was lying at the point of death, and requesting his presence immediately. The Mayor left yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad, to be absent ten days. The President of the Board of Aldermen (Alderman CLANCY) will act as Mayor during Mr. WOOD'S absence.

Three or four persons, who allege that they have been robbed at a Broadway hotel, met last evening, in one of the private parlors, and talked over the course they had better take, since the proprietor very naturally declined to reimburse them for the loss. One proposed a card in the newspapers, another a removal forthwith to some other tavern, while a third person (and he proved to be the majority) advised a quiet waiting for further developments.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen last evening, Mr. LOWBER, irritated by the declaration of Councilman OTTARSON that the transaction in which he figures so conspicuously is a "swindle," called him a "liar." Mr. OTTARSON retorted, and friends separated them after Mr. LOWBER had seized Mr. OTTARSON by the throat. Councilman RILEY then indorsed every word Mr. OTTARSON had said.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday. Their proceedings were not calculated to gratify the Quarantine Commissioners. The report of a Committee was presented and adopted, completely ignoring the arrangement at Seguine's Point as altogether inefficient and incomplete, and refusing on that ground to take charge of the establishment.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday, a discussion arose as to the formal propriety of entering upon the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the appropriation of $50,000 for improvements in the Central Park. Ultimately such concurrence was agreed to. It was determined to institute inquiries as to the necessity of advertising previous to action in such cases.

Two vessels arrived yesterday from infected ports, and were sent to the Lower Quarantine anchorage—the bark *Express*, from Havana, and the bark *Myra H. Colt*, from Trinidad de Cuba. Neither of the vessels had any sickness on board. There are now five vessels at the Lower Quarantine anchorage, and twenty-six vessels at the Upper Quarantine.

The Lowber claim had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and it was reported to the Board that his opinion was that the only way to get out of it was by paying the money. At the same time the Committee promise some revelations as to discrepancies between Counsel and the Comptroller.

The document granting JOHN SMITH, the murderer of the cook of the *General Pierce*, a reprieve, arrived at the United States Marshal's office yesterday. They order a "respite of the execution of the sentence until the 11th day of September between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M."

The famous bogus Burdell baby, and its mother, Mrs. ANDERSON, were last evening taken from the Bellevue Hospital to Barnum's Museum, where they will be exhibited until public curiosity is satisfied. Both mother and child are doing well.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, and made the preliminary arrangements for the election of Delegates, from the different Wards, to the Republican State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 23d September.

Yesterday was the time set down for the sale of the painting of the celebrated thief-catcher, "Old Hays." A small audience attended, but the sale was postponed.

The Twenty-third-street ferry occupied the rest of the evening, after which the Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Cattle Markets have been poorly supplied the past week, only 2,704 bullocks being received at all the Markets, against a weekly average, last year, of 3,548. The receipts for two weeks past have only been 5,212, or about a thousand less than a fair average. Prices took a very upward turn at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, the advance being about 1¼c. per pound upon the net weight. At this advance the sales were brisk in the morning, but slower after midday, and the yards were barely cleared, last evening, by a considerable concession on the part of sellers.

Good Crops and Sound Credit.

The season is one of universal abundance, and, in most sections of the country, superabundance, in the greatest of all material blessings, good crops. There remains no peg to hang a doubt upon on this subject. The croakers of the Spring and early Summer months have been completely silenced. They never had the slightest rational ground to prejudge the grain crop, as they did with such unqualified and mischievous emphasis. Least of all had they reason to suppose or proclaim the opinion that the Great West would not be able to harvest more than sufficient for its own support. In this they only proved themselves greater pests to the community than the backward Spring and unseasonable rains were to the agriculturist. They have now to take back all their predictions, and one of the number has the folly to qualify his defeat by asserting that the crops prove so generally abundant that they will bring no money in the markets! The farmer can afford to take the chances on this point, but he is not the party designed to be annoyed. The false theory is supported for mischief in other quarters. The hopes and credit of the merchant and banker, and the transportation prospects of the railway proprietor, are to be blighted by agricultural abundance. In one word, financial confidence is, if possible, to be disturbed all round, as it has already been shaken in one or two particular interests. It is full time, in the estimation of these sagacious and panic-making journalists, that a "crisis" should come. The country is too prosperous to be sound. It has been prosperous too long not to render the general convulsion said to be approaching a necessity. Such is the reasoning resorted to in the midst of the greatest grain harvests this country has ever known, and on the eve of one of the largest and most valuable cotton crops our Southern plantations have ever yielded. The argument has no support in *what has occurred*, except in the single circumstance that railway credit is depreciated. How, or by what means, or for what intrinsic cause, we shall not now stop to wrangle over; though we have our own opinion that the depreciation owes as much, if not more, to the character of the warfare recently made upon these securities, than to a just or generous discussion of the errors of the railway system. The argument has still less plausibility in *what is to come*.

It would be folly to spend words on this point. We are quite sure our readers, whether in town or country, will excuse a recapitulation of the proofs that our good crops must find, if not good, at least fair markets, *both at home and abroad*. They are neither blind to what is going on at our own Corn Exchange, where, for the present, the home demand monopolizes, and at round prices, everything that is brought forward in the shape of breadstuffs, nor ignorant of the immense wants of Europe. They neither overlook the fact of abundance in Great Britain and France this year, nor the absence of old stocks in their granaries from *last year's* yield. The manufacturing activity of these two States, and the almost universal prosperity and contentedness of their people, will make their consumers far beyond their home supplies of wheat, while for Indian corn, which is every year growing into a staple of prime necessity to Great Britain, the reliance must, of course, be exclusively on the United States, as much so as for the more important product of cotton.

We assume, therefore, that good crops and sound credit must, in the ordinary course, go together. Such will be their course this year. If the country were already embarrassed in its internal trade or currency, or greatly behind in its foreign commercial exchanges, the case might admit of question. But we start fair, and we have confidence in the material ability, as we have all along had in the mercantile and banking prudence of the country, to stand fair and sound at home and abroad.

Frauds in a New Shape.

The public have heretofore imagined that all fraudulent transactions were monopolized by Government officials, lobby agents, railroad speculators, and the chevaliers of the Stock Exchange. But there has recently been discovered a series of stupendous frauds in a direction altogether unlooked for. The locality of the transactions, of all places in the world, is "Down East," and the operator a ship-builder of great eminence. Frauds in the noble art of ship-building have never been looked upon as possible; but, if one-half the reports be true, of the villanies in question, there have been frauds practiced on a most stupendous scale and of the most reprehensible nature. The information that has been furnished to us is of a very particular kind, and it comes from a quarter that we cannot question. In a few days, it is said, the infamous affair will be made public.

The ship-builder in question, it seems, has been in the habit of over-measuring his ships, whereby he defrauded the purchasers of them of large sums of money. His method was a very simple one. When the Custom-House Surveyor, or his Deputy, came on board to measure a ship, the builder's foreman was always on hand to hold one end of the measuring tape, while the measurer held the other. The latter suspecting no foul play, did not watch the foreman, who, having received instructions from the builder, made the vessel measure as he was directed. Surprising as it may appear this system of fraud was carried on successfully many years without detection. About three years since the builder was accused of defrauding his best friend and patron of $12,000, and an angry correspondence ensued, in which some of the private habits of the merchants were commented on, and to save his own character he permitted the builder to escape. But recently another merchant purchased a ship from the dishonest builder, and, finding that she could not carry as much cotton as he had a right to expect from her registry, had her remeasured, when it was discovered that she had been over-measured nearly 200 tons, which, at $60 a ton, amounted to $12,000. A few weeks since one of the same builder's ships took out a new register at our Custom-house, when the difference between the New-York and the original register was found to be 440 tons, making a fraud in the cost of the vessel of $26,400. A ship he built for a foreign house was found to have been over-measured 240 tons, and on examination it was discovered that there had been great frauds in her fastenings, which amounted to the large sum of $40,000, which was awarded by arbitrators. It is said that in the ships he built for one house there was an over-measurement of 1,800 tons.

It may appear strange that such enormous frauds should have so long remained undetected; but a ship-owner cannot afford to undervalue his own property, for the reason that she would be rated down a letter by insurance companies, and he would be compelled to pay a higher rate of insurance, while he would not obtain so high a rate of freight. Last Fall one of the ships of this builder was repaired in this port, when it was discovered, on taking out some of the hanging knees between decks, that only four or five bolts in them went through the timbers, though the heads of sixteen bolts were visible on the outside of each knee. The owner being fearful that she would be rated down by our offices, had her towed back to the place where she was built, and the repairs finished there.

These are but a part of the frauds which have been reported, but they are sufficient to show the very grave nature of the offences committed by the person accused. The over-measurement of vessels is a pecuniary fraud only, the result of which would be of limited extent; but the imperfect construction of a ship, and the saving of a few dollars by a deceptive method of fastenings, are offences of a very different character; they involve the safety of human lives, and are fraught with the most terrible consequences. There is no language too strong for the condemnation of such villanies, nor any punishment too severe for their perpetrators.

THE INTERMINABLE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CONTROVERSY.—We have no doubt that our readers are heartily tired of this protracted litigation, and that they would like a respite, at least during the dog days. We desire, however, to call attention to a matter connected with these proceedings, which seems to merit much more than a passing notice. Mr. BRADY, in the course of his argument on Monday, stated a fact—which had been vaguely hinted at by the opposite counsel—in reference to the injunction for contemning which Mr. CONOVER was arraigned. He said that the injunction was originally applied for and granted on the 10th instant. Of course, the complaint and affidavits must have been of anterior date. Now, the injunction which was contemned was issued on the 17th, upon papers sworn to on the 16th. Bearing in mind these dates, a few questions naturally suggest themselves. What became of the *first* injunction? What was it? Where is it? and why the suppression and substitution? These queries should be answered by somebody. It is due to Judge INGRAHAM'S position, and to the judicial character, which should be above all suspicion of having been used for any "legal pettifogging and thimble-rigging." This is the exact language, we believe, used by the very counsel who have shifted this "little-joker" injunction in so dexterous a manner. The public have a right to know the cause of this legal or judicial shuffling.

A Mahommedan Conspiracy for the Sovereignty of India.

We ventured the opinion, the other day, that the mutiny of the native army in Bengal is not a sudden impulse, occasioned by any superstitious feeling among the Sepoys; but the result of a deeply organized conspiracy to overthrow the English power in India. The news by the last steamer tends to strengthen this opinion, especially as we find that the popular theory about "greased cartridges," by which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained the mutiny to the British House of Commons, has been effectually destroyed by a proclamation from the Military Department *of the Government of India, issued early in June*, which says: "It is a fact that not a single one of these cartridges has been issued to a native soldier, and no cartridges made of a new kind of paper have at any time been issued to any *regiment of the army, nor is it the intention of* the Government that any should be issued."

But, without this official affidavit, (which betrays a remarkable stupidity in the India Government,) it is easy for any one, whose eyes are not bleared by English prejudices, to discover that the cry about cartridges, or insults to caste, was a mere pretence—a *bahana*, as the Hindoo would say—especially when uttered by both Brahmins and Mohammedans, to whom bullocks' fat is not equally offensive. To understand this mutiny, we must look in another direction.

It will be remembered that the ruling power in India, which the English dethroned, was Mahommedan, whose seat of empire was the city of Delhi. The Mahommedans are still numerous in Upper India, particularly along the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, where, in some places, they constitute one-half, and in other places one-fourth of the population. About half of them are descended from the old conquerors and immigrants from Persia and Arabia, and the other half are proselytes from the better class of Hindoos. They are the royal race of India. Their language, a compound of Hindee and Persian, called *Hindostanee*, is the military language of the Peninsula, and the medium of all colloquial intercourse between Europeans and the natives. The native army of Bengal, which is now in open mutiny, is composed in a large part of Mahommedans and other races holding a political affinity to them. An analysis of an infantry regiment in this army, which we have recently seen, and which is stated to present a fair representation of the entire native army of Bengal, gives the following composition: Mahommedans, 25 per cent.; Rajpoots, 38 per cent.; Brahmins, 17 per cent.; Hindoos, of good caste, 10 per cent.; Sikhs and others, 10 per cent.

Of these five castes, the first two are closely allied by both religious and political ties; and the first four, or ninety per cent. of the regiment and of the entire army, are virtually men of one interest, between whom, as the dominant races in India for a thousand years before the English came, a thousand sympathies exist.

Every one who has traveled through Upper India, and made himself familiar with the character and prejudices of the native population, has discovered in all the Mahommedans a secret hope that the day will come when they shall again raise their standard as the sovereign power in Hindostan. And not the Mahommedans only, but the Hindoos cling to the same hope. To both, the beautiful city of Delhi, which has been in every age the capital of those Hindoo and Mahommedan monarchs who have held, in turn, the scepter of India, is a venerated city. To both, the "*Delhi-raj*" is a venerated remembrance of their former nationality, investing their minds with a constant longing for the day of his return to his former power and dignity. To both, the English are *foreigners*, who have conquered India with the bayonet, and who hold it by the same instrumentality. It is true that they are good paymasters, and their three or four dollars a month given to the Sepoy, with a pension for his old age, is a reward for servility that is valuable to 250,000 men and their families, in a country where manual labor yields but a very slight return in rupees. But to both, the Government of the English is selfish and unsatisfactory. It has seized their landed estates, and made tenants instead of landlords. It has trenched upon the religious liberty which they enjoyed under the *Delhi-raj*, and has trampled upon many of their sacred rites and ceremonies. Instead of protecting, sustaining, and perpetuating their royal princes, as it promised to do—the English Government has degraded them to the common people, seized their treasures, annexed their dominions, and annihilated their dynasties. The fate of Berar, Sattarah and Oude is not forgotten.

Feelings like these animate a very large number of the middling and higher classes of both Mahommedans and Brahmins, outside the capitals of India. Every act of the English Government makes them feel that they are a conquered people—conquered, degraded, and dependent. And the last recent iniquity of that Government—dethroning the Mahommedan King of Oude, seizing upon his revenues, amounting to £1,500,000 sterling, and annexing his territory to the British dominion—more than ever strengthened their conviction of British treachery, under whatever profession it may be concealed.

The arrest of the ex-King of Oude, who has been living on pension in Calcutta, is one of the important items of intelligence just received from India. It indicates that the Government begins at last to realise the nature of that danger which now threatens its empire. It is well known that this dethroned and disgraced Mahommedan monarch sympathises in all those feelings which we have just spoken of, as predominant in the Mahommedans of Bengal. He is, doubtless, at the bottom of this mutiny, which is, in reality, a deliberate and well-planned conspiracy *to overthrow the English rule in India, and to reëstablish the old Mahommedan dynasty at Delhi.* The time for such a conspiracy was opportune—when a war with Persia, and a war with China, and a new Administration in India, [illegible] engaging the attention and care of the Government at once. The day, too, for the general revolt of the Bengal army was well chosen. It was, doubtless, the Queen's birth-day—the 24th of May—when all the regiments, at the different stations throughout India, are under arms, and the appearance of the troops can cause no alarm. But, by an accident, the event was precipitated a few days by the native garrison at Meerut; and that general and sudden uprising of the Sepoys, which had, doubtless, been preconcerted, was frustrated. By this piece of good fortune the Governor-General was saved a surprise which might have cost him his empire.

The first act of this startling tragedy has now been played. The *Delhi-raj* is on his throne, and the Mahommedans are defending his citadel. Now, the English are commencing the re-conquest of India, before the walls of Delhi, and in the centre of a country where a hatred of their power is the ruling passion of the people. The progress of this war, in which Russia, doubtless, is playing a secret part, will be watched with interest in every part of the world.

The Goodwood Race.

We have sent our American horses to England; they have arrived; they have been seen; they have run; and—they have been beaten!

Had this result been first achieved at the York Races we should have received it with distrust, for the reasons set forth by us some time since. But the management of the Goodwood Races is beyond suspicion. There our horses have been fairly treated, and every opportunity has been afforded them and their owner to bring out their best qualities. Doubtless these opportunities have been improved, and the consequence is, that we have been fairly, handsomely, and thoroughly beaten. And the best thing we can do now is, to acknowledge the fact, and, if we like, try again!

A great many rumors, of course, are already in circulation as to the vile devices employed on this occasion, to deprive us of our natural prerogative of superiority over everybody in everything. It is already darkly hinted in the *Herald* office that Lord PALMERSTON was seen to emerge from the stables of *Pryor and Pryoress* on the evening before the race, with a dark lantern in one hand and a hammer in the other. We all know the determined hostility borne by Lord PALMERSTON to this country, and we cannot doubt that there may be some foundation for the story. At all events, it deserves to be looked into; and now that we have three—yes, four live Lords in this country, it becomes a question whether we ought not to seize and imprison Lord NAPIER, Lord ALTHORP, Lord JOHN or GEORGE HERVEY, and the Earl of LISTOWEL, till we hear of the result of the Ebor Handicap.

If Britons never will be slaves, neither will Americans consent to be distanced. All nonsense apart, it is really of some importance that we should not make fools of ourselves, because two of our horses have been outrun by four horses of British breeding on the British turf, and a Gallic *Monarque*. We can only regret the circumstance, and hope for better luck next time. Meanwhile, we have thought it might interest our readers to peruse a letter, which we give in another column, written at Goodwood last year, which has been kindly handed to us, and from which they will gather a notion of the character of the most "aristocratic" of the English meetings.

If we must be beaten, it is a satisfaction that we have been beaten fairly, and in good company, and before an honorable assembly of spectators!

Judge Daly and the Burdell Certiorari.

"The Court may be presumed to know *some* law," said a Chief Justice (in the time when JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., reported law cases,) to a young attorney who was reading "Blackstone" to the Bench. But from the patience with which our Judges in this State permit hour after hour to be consumed by Counsellors in arguments of cases abundantly covered by elementary principles, it may be supposed that the presumption just alluded to no longer exists. The reports which are monthly spawned forth from all our Courts, contain volume after volume of cases which are simple readjudications. In Great Britain the Justices promptly interfere when attempts are made to reargue settled law, or to spin refinements at which judicial common sense revolts. Very often, upon an opening of the plaintiff, the Judge will say to the defendant: "If these facts be true how can you succeed;" and sometimes, when the latter has opened, the Bench will remark, "conceding all which you say, how can you prevail on the law." The prompt decisions of the English Judges during a hearing appear on almost every page of the reports.

It would seem from yesterday's proceedings before Mr. Justice DALY, in the Burdell *certiorari*, that he is very much of the English Judge. He met the refinements of the relator at the outset, and showed that the Bench knew some law. Indeed, his interlocutory remarks are worth a great deal to the law of the case in the view taken by the People, and showed that his resources of learning were equal to emergencies. He held that on the uncontroverted facts before him, a strong case, within the statute, of false heirship has been made out.

During the argument, allusion was made by the District-Attorney to the English case of DAY *vs.* DAY, reported in CRAIG'S *Causes Célèbres*, and by Judge DALY to the equally celebrated continental case of the pretended delivery by a Baroness, reported in WHARTON'S *Medical Jurisprudence*, page 242. The former will be recognized by many as the action in which Lord ERSKINE made great forensic efforts, and expressed so much chagrin at his defeat—an action wherein it was alleged a workhouse child had been taken just after delivery and made heir. In that case the mother was guilty of similar circumstances which are alleged against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The case cited by Judge DALY is highly romantic and interesting, but hardly suitable for publication, and they both exceed the celebrated Douglass case in dramatic detail.

THE NEW QUARANTINE SURRENDERED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, at their office, No. 23 William-street, this forenoon, the temporary Quarantine station, with the buildings thereon erected, were formally surrendered to the Commissioners of Emigration by letter. No action was taken on the subject of the withdrawal of the Police force from the Point.

Thackeray.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from this distinguished author and humorist, written to a New-York friend after the Oxford election. He writes in the best possible spirits, and takes his defeat like a philosopher. He made a capital run, though second best in the race. He says he was beaten by the Sabbatarian cry, on which he knows that 50 voters went over to his opponent, (Mr. CARDWELL,) who would otherwise have voted for him and won his election. As it is, he is prouder of having shown his colors than he would have been made happy by success. He says he is not rich enough for Parliament yet, but means to be. He may be too radical to suit all tastes, but this he esteems the only mark for a man in his position. He "could be nobody as a Whig dependent; may be somebody as a *Free Speaker and actor*." Perhaps, he adds, he "shall never try again. But it was rare good fun; the exercise and excitement made me young again, and having tasted blood, dare say I shall go on."

From the tenor of another portion of this pleasant epistle, we infer that Mr. THACKERAY contemplates another and no distant visit to this country. He is about writing a new novel, the *Virginians*, and thinks not at all unlikely that he will run over to "the States" while the work is incubating. He is much tempted to rush off to Liverpool, pop into a steamer, and straightway find himself smoking in the bachelor quarters of his correspondent. He says he "gets *gusts* of good feeling" from this side the Atlantic. We are quite sure he is not mistaken in the warm welcome he would meet here on his third visit.

The literary success of Mr. THACKERAY, for the last year, at home, we have all heard of. The prestige of American favor, gave an additional *éclat* to the lecturer on the "Four Georges" all over the kingdom. He writes that he has had a busy, rattling year of it, and gathered a little mass, (*Anglice*, L. S. D.,) in spite of all his rolling. "It would have done you good," he says to his friend, "to hear how the fellows cheered in London, when I came back and lectured after the defeat at Oxford."

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER WEB.—Judges SPRAGUE, of Massachusetts, PITMAN, of Rhode Island, NELSON, of New-York, and GRIER, of Pennsylvania, United States Judges, have granted injunctions (in all about fifty suits) against importers and users of Elastic Web, made in violation of the rights of the Congress Rubber Company. The article enjoined by those several Courts is made of vulcanized rubber cords or strips, and covered with fibrous material, and used in shoes, belts, suspenders, &c. Most of the parties enjoined were importing or using articles of foreign manufacture. In twelve suits in Boston—after repeated hearings and decisions—last week, a perpetual injunction was ordered, restraining the further importation or sale of [illegible] shirred, woven or crimped web or fabrics in which the patent rubber is used. By these decisions the entire business of making and selling these elastic fabrics is confirmed in the Congress Rubber Company of New-York.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican Central Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at their head-quarters, No. 600 Broadway, JOHN P. KENNEDY, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

The only important business transacted was the presentation of a report by Judge [illegible], Chairman of the Central Committee, relative to the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d of September.

The report called out a lengthy debate, but finally passed, directing that the Republican Ward Associations in the Wards South of Fourteenth-street, meet on the evening of the 8th of September in their respective Wards, and choose by ballot three delegates to a Convention to be held on the 10th of September, at No. 600 Broadway, such Convention to select two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District South of Fourteenth-street, to the State Convention. It was provided that in the Wards above Fourteenth-street, the Associations meet at the same time and choose their own delegates and alternates.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.—For the first time in the history of American chess, we are soon to have a grand Convention of all the principal players in the States. This convention will come off in New-York City next October. The first object aimed at is the formation of a code of laws and regulations; the second, a Chess Tournament. The entrance fee for this trial of skill is ten dollars, and only those are to be admitted who never receive odds from any player. The contestants are to meet on Monday, October the 5th. Should the number of champions amount to any even and easily divisible number, they will be paired off by lot, and commence their game simultaneously; the winners will then be paired afresh, and so on, until only two remain. The winner of the last game will carry off the chief prize, and be considered the United States Chess Champion.

Eminent players from every State in the Union have announced their intention of being present. One gentleman, in particular, is looked for with much curiosity; he is stated to be able to play four games simultaneously with his eyes blindfolded. He hails from Iowa. However, he will find knights here ready to break a lance with him.

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.—Mr. Collector SCHELL is occasionally striking off the head of a victim. Yesterday four Weighers were requested to send in their resignations. Among them are THOMAS MCCOY and [illegible], of the Twenty-first Ward. It is expected that several will be removed on the 25th inst. If parties are fortunate enough to hold over the 20th, they feel safe for the residue of the month. It is doubtful whether the large removals anticipated for the 1st of August will not be put off till after the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, on the 16th of September.

The paper left by the Committee of Importers at No. 13 Broad-street, one of the Appraiser's warehouses, for the signature of importers requesting goods consigned to them to be sent to their respective places of business, at their own expense, directly after having been appraised, had been signed on Saturday, at 3 P. M., by 1,[illegible] importers. The Collector and Committee had a second conference upon the matter, Saturday, at 3 P. M., at the Committee's private office. It was agreed to continue the present plan for time enough to give it a fair trial before any changes should be introduced.

THE ASSAULT ON MARRION.—Mr. JAMES FARREL, the stable-keeper at No. 263 Elizabeth-street, who refused to let PATRICK MARRION take his horse out of the stables because he owed a month's rent, and who beat him on the head with a hammer, on Tuesday evening, was arrested soon afterward by Sergeant WILLIAMS, acting Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward. He had secreted himself in his house, and barred the door, but the officer threatening to break in, the door was opened, and FARREL was taken to the Station-house. MARRION is suffering very much from the bruises received.

ANOTHER BREACH OF CONFIDENCE.—A large carpet firm in this City that has lately been compelled to make an assignment, charges their greatest loss to the gradual absorption of a large amount of their receipts during the past six years by their head manager and confidential book-keeper. There is no remedy for the defrauded firm, as their dishonest clerk has gone the way of all flesh.

UNITED STATES STORESHIP SUPPLY.—The following is a list of officers of this ship, which has just arrived in 41 days from Rio Janeiro: Andrew T. V. Gray, Lieutenant Commanding; John S. [illegible], Purser; Wm. R. Hopkins, John H. Stewart, Robert Selden, Edward E. Stone, George Bowen, Lieutenants; Wm. J. Herd, Assistant Surgeon; Wm. J. [illegible], Purser's Clerk.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Bainbridge*, was at Rio Janeiro, July 8, and would sail in three days for the United States.

☞ The body of a female was found on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, floating at the foot of Charlton-street, Pier No. 45 North River. The name has not yet come out.

☞ Two boys were arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for passing a [illegible] bill on the Hartford Bank, Conn. [illegible]

The Goodwood Races.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As it has occurred to me that you might like to give your readers some idea of the place which has just witnessed the defeat of our racing [illegible], and of the company in whose presence [illegible] takes place, I take the liberty of sending you the inclosed extract from a letter written on the spot last year by a friend of mine, who, though rather a man of the world than of the Turf, was yet, as you will observe, by no means indifferent to the noble sport. M. Y. T.

——— House, Sussex, July 30, 1856.

"This morning, my dear ——— we had a great informal breakfast at ——— House, which would have been pleasant enough but for the British customs of the side-table, a custom which is sufficiently agreeable with servants, but without them (and it is the thing to omit the servants at breakfast) is simply an odious bore. After breakfast we set off with a four in hand for the races. You can't imagine anything lovelier than the country—rolling—luxuriant, hedged with abundant green, and broken with clumps of trees and the most picturesque possible cottages. The road was alive with drags, flies, coaches, dog carts and all imaginable things on wheels. I declined the company of the ladies and rode with ——— on the dickey, he under cover of a hopeless passion for the noxious weed, and I under pretence of a love of the picturesque. The breezy downs of Sussex are glorious [illegible] and the swift motion was delightful. We brought up to Goodwood House in fine style. The Duke's house is a very nice house with towers, but not in the least imposing. It stands in the midst of a Park, which only lacks trees to make it a very fine Park indeed. The Race Course is the private property of the Duke, who has been unlucky with his [illegible], (the cleverest of them, you will remember, was in America in '48, and was lost in the President,) and has put down his hunters, his hounds, and his deers, which, I suppose, to be the ducal British way of rending his garments and casting ashes on his head. But he still keeps up the races, and his nephew, Lord [illegible], was steward of the day.

We were asked up to the stand, which is a substantial edifice of stone, and commands a fine view over miles of the Down country. There we found a large and sufficiently brilliant party—the Prince of Prussia (who is understood to be betrothed to the Princess Royal of England,) and a pair of attendant Barons, white-haired, white-whiskered British staff officers, and any number of young Lords and ladies. But though brilliant by position these good people were by no means brilliant in appearance. By far the finest woman of the company was the Duchess of [illegible], who is splendidly preserved, and has a fine, though not absolutely amiable face. Her daughters, the Princess of ——— and Lady ———, who are leaders of a certain set in London, have not the least notion of costume. Fancy Lady ———, who is a young, decidedly pretty, rather high-bred looking girl, with chestnut hair and clear dark eyes, "got up" for the morning in a barège dress, of just the color of melting strawberry ice, with a hat of the same hue, and violent violet gloves! The Princess, who is [illegible], and more after the pattern of a dairymaid, in [illegible] and form, was arrayed in a wonderful robe, which I should say must have been designed by the confectioner Gunter. It was so stuck over with paltry bits of parti-colored ribbon as to look precisely like a [illegible]. Lady March, the heiress of the strawberry leaves, will ere long be as grandly corpulent as [illegible] ———, and that day is not very far off.

By far the most elegant woman of the party was Lady [illegible] ———, who was charmingly dressed in blue, and whose air, complexion and carriage are thoroughly American. She is decidedly clever, and was married at seventeen to the heir of Lord W———, who thought proper to become an idiot in two years, and thereupon dying, left her a lively widow of nineteen. She has since married an Italian Count something, who does not appear, and seems to have been hushed up in the family. With her was the Viscountess M———, who is a trifle insipid in style, but was prettily enough dressed, and is a great belle. The men of the party were very ordinary. The Duke himself, interesting as a relic of Waterloo, is a small, polite and rather insignificant gentleman—but there was nothing of any note in the style or talk of the rest. The Prince of Prussia was the man of the set—his keen, quick eye, and fine bearing, his gray moustache, crisp hair, gave him an appearance of leading force and pith quite pleasant to look upon. I could have wished that he had not worn an orange-tawny waistcoat, however, and that he had worn a shirt-collar! All over the terraces were scattered groups of well-dressed, lively people. Nothing could be prettier than the course—the clean-limbed shining horses walked and galloped about by the diminutive jockeys for exercise, the lounging betters in cutaways and tops, the course-keeper's, Colonel Wyndham's, huntsmen in scarlet and white, riding rapidly back and forth, and over all, the softest blue sky, almost cloudless, yet not intense with light.

The running began at 1 o'clock, and was very exciting; the splendid creatures straining over the turf to the utmost, under the whips and spurs of the little creatures on their backs. The parti-colored dwarves rose and fell in their saddles, and plied their whips like small demons. I betted on Lord Derby's Fazzoletto, for the sake of his Italian name, and on another horse for a similar reason. Neither of these was a favorite, and both of them came in winners. Of course, this gave me a great reputation, and I was requested to name a third winner, which I prudently declined doing. It was pleasant to see how the races roused the sluggish British dames. As Fazzoletto came plunging in ahead of his competitors, the Princess of ——— woke up, and waved her handkerchief to the jockey, and cried out in a kind of rapture, "Oh, that darling Johnnie Scott!"

The men, however, took it all as a matter of business. We lunched (badly enough) in the stand, and drove back in the pleasant evening, racing with and beating the "Guards' Drag," which was loaded with young fellows in a state of great exultation.

The Goodwood Heat.

Staten Island, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks of the *Herald*, this morning on the result of the Goodwood Races, are characteristic of that reckless and unprincipled journal.

If the editor was in possession of information "that there were considerations other than that of a desire to win, operating upon the persons having control of *Pryor and Prioress*," why does he wait until these horses have been beaten before he says anything about it? Surely, as the "leading journal of America," as he styles his paper, he should be more watchful of the interests of his citizens than to allow them to stake their money under such circumstances on a "national matter." I think, Mr. Editor, it is they who have a right to "demand, in the name of the American people, a full explanation."

The dogmatic assertion that American horses "are superior to those trained for the turf in England," is too absurd to waste argument on—in fact the whole article betrays an utter absence of that grace and manliness which distinguished the English when they cheerfully yielded the palm of superiority to an American yacht. J. H. P.

A $30,000,000 Book.—Last Saturday evening the New-York Typographical Society received a rare and curious geographical work, accompanied by the following note:

To the Librarian of the Free Library of the New-York Typographical Society:

Respected Sir: I have had in my possession for years past these four volumes—bound in two—of Pitt's English Atlas, printed in London in 1683, being 174 years ago.

We can with great ease surpass the workmanship, but still, as a herculean work of that time, it is well worth the examination of the letter-press and copper-plate printers of the present generation. I therefore present it to the institution of which you are librarian, believing it will be a better place for usefulness than any other library.

As a book of reference for ancient boundaries of nations, &c., it is valuable.

The work was probably furnished to the subscriber at two or three hundred dollars; but that the present cost may not be considered extravagant, I have set down the original price at the low sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and added 7 per cent. per annum as interest for the past 174 years—interest due every six months. At this rate money doubles in 10 years and 27 days. Our banks make it double in 12 years; and as this is the most ready way of calculation I have adopted it, and find that the work now stands at the cost of more than thirty millions of dollars. Yet I have no idea of your giving me credit for anything like that amount for the two books. Your obedient servant,

New-York, July, 1857. DANIEL FANSHAW.

P. S. Will the young printers of the present time [illegible] that one dollar, at seven per cent., will become one thousand in a hundred years, [illegible] to the accumulation of [illegible] an easy affair to furnish a [illegible] types.

QUARANTINE.

The Seguine's Point Accommodations Rejected

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Walker-street on Wednesday afternoon, the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., in the Chair. Present—Commissioners Purdy, Wilson G. Hunt, Cummings, Curtis, Carrigan and Garrigue.

Documents were received from the Quarantine Commissioners of an interesting and important character.

Office of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, No. 29 William-street, New-York.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, held the 6th day of August inst., the following preamble and resolution was adopted, and I was directed to furnish your honorable Board with a copy of the same, which said preamble and resolution are as follows, viz.:

Whereas, The buildings, wharf, &c., on the property of the State near Seguine's Point, erected by this Board for the temporary accommodation of the sick with the yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, are now complete and *ready for occupation*; and they believing inadvisable, under the circumstances of this being a temporary Quarantine, to erect further buildings, and as very convenient dwellings, barns, &c., in the immediate vicinity, can and will be leased by them, if required by the Commissioners of Emigration, on being notified of the necessity of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be notified of the same, and that the said premises will be delivered up to their use on *Monday next*, the 10th inst.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board furnish to the Commissioners of Emigration a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

The foregoing are true copies of the preamble and resolution as contained in the minutes of the Board of Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, held this day. Yours,

JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, No. 29 William-street, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: The Board of Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, beg leave to call the attention of the Commissioners to the proceedings of this Board on the 6th inst., a copy of which was furnished you by their Secretary on that day. Not having heard from your Board on the subject of those proceedings, this Board deem it their duty to notify you, that having fulfilled so much of the trust confided to them as is prescribed in the 21st section of the Act entitled "An act for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," that the said temporary accommodations and place for the detention of vessels, alluded to in said proceedings, are now subject to the present laws and regulations of the Quarantine station in the port of New-York, and, therefore, now in your possession in trust for the people of this State. The Board would also add, that if further accommodations are required for the residence of a physician, or other persons employed, the dwelling house of Mr. R. C. Voorhis, with its out-buildings near the hospital buildings, are now provided and ready for the Commissioners of Emigration, and at the expense of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station. Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE HALL, Chairman.

John S. Snedeker, Secretary.

Office of Commissioners of Health, City of New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Having received, on Saturday last, your very polite invitation to make an official inspection of the premises, buildings, and dock selected and erected by the Quarantine Commissioners, at Seguine's Point, as temporary accommodations for the sick under quarantine; and having, on the 10th inst., in company with sundry other citizens of the port, made such inspection, we deem it our duty to comply with your request, by stating our conclusions. We are of opinion that the accommodations which we observed at Seguine's Point are defective and incomplete, even for temporary Quarantine purposes.

Respectfully yours,

JONAS N. PHILLIPS, WM. ROCKWELL, JEDEDIAH MILLER, Com. of Health.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

The Committee in regard to the removal of Quarantine respectfully report:

That on Thursday afternoon last about 3 o'clock a note was received from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners, inviting your body to proceed to Seguine's Point, on the then next Saturday, to inspect the buildings erected there, preparatory to delivering them to you on Monday, Aug. 10th inst.

That the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Casserly, was directed to notify the Quarantine Commissioners that, owing to absence from the City of a majority of your body, it was impossible to obtain a quorum for the time fixed in their note, and requesting a postponement to some future day. That Mr. Casserly gave such notice personally, when Wednesday of this week was fixed by the Quarantine Commissioners for such visit. Mr. C. therefore informed them that he doubted if a quorum of Commissioners of Emigration would be present in the City on that day, but that if there was he would so inform them. To which one of the Quarantine Commissioners replied that he didn't care whether the Commissioners of Emigration went or not, for, after having incurred an expense of $500, he didn't think that the Quarantine Commissioners should, for the accommodation of the Commissioners of Emigration, postpone their visit, to the disappointment of their other guests, of whom they had invited quite a number, and he for one was ready to notify the Commissioners to take the buildings at once, whether they saw them or not. That your Committee, for the purpose of being enabled to report to your body at the regular meeting, to-day, the condition of the institutions at Seguine's Point, and their sufficiency for the purposes intended by the law, invited the Commissioners of Health of this City, consisting of the President of the Board of Councilmen, President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Inspector, Resident Physician, Health Officer and the Mayor, and some of the prominent shipping merchants and Underwriters, to visit the Point on Monday last.

That on that day your Committee proceeded with the parties invited to Seguine's Point and made a careful examination of the buildings and arrangements prepared by the Quarantine Commissioners.

By the act authorizing the establishment of a temporary Quarantine, the Quarantine Commissioners are directed to provide accommodations for the reception of persons, &c.

Your Committee respectfully submit, that the Legislature directed the Quarantine Commissioners to provide physicians, nurses and order lies, medicine and food, and such like matters for the daily necessities, and support of the diseased.

This view is strengthened by the fact that the Legislature, for the preparation of these temporary accommodations, put the large sum of $50,000 at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners, and that your body are prohibited by law from using any of its funds for any purpose other than the care and support of emigrants, whose contributions created and sustain it, and by the consideration that your body is authorized to collect $3 per week for each patient, not an emigrant, treated in any of the Quarantine establishments, that sum being about the actual cost of the care and treatment of a patient per week. In all conferences with the Quarantine Commissioners that view of the case was conceded to be correct, and on it your Committee have acted throughout.

Your Committee on their visit found that the Quarantine Committee had caused to be erected a dock, which, in so far as appeared, would answer all the necessary purposes.

That two Hospital buildings of one story, and calculated for thirty-two beds each, had been erected, as also a washhouse and a privy.

In the washhouse no machinery whatsoever has been put up, although it is an ascertained fact that the clothes from yellow fever patients cannot be washed by hand without certain danger to the employes.

These are all the buildings prepared by the Quarantine Committee.

Of furniture suitable for the purposes of the establishment, except in defensive operations, there is scarce any.

Your Committee found there in one of the hospitals nine bedsteads, and in the other a large number of muskets, and on the ground two brass field-pieces, and besides these enumerated articles, nothing else whatever, in the way of furniture, or for the accommodation of physicians and employes, has been provided.

The law directs the temporary establishment to be used for the reception of persons arriving at the port of New-York sick of yellow fever, or other pestilential diseases; now, there are times when cholera, ship-fever, and, perhaps, small-pox, are included under the head of pestilential diseases, and if the Commissioners of Emigration should put persons sick of these various diseases in the same hospitals, they would be justly condemned for murderous inhumanity.

There have been occasions (and no doubt there will *occur again) when the Commissioners of Emigration* have had in the two institutions 400 patients, and yet here is only provision for 64.

Entertaining the above views, and aware of the exigencies of this service, your Committee have no hesitation in concluding that no accommodations such as are required by the law have been provided by the Quarantine Committee. Nevertheless, since the visit your Committee addressed a note to the Health Committee, Dr. Bissell, Physician of the Marine Hospital, and Dr. Thompson, Health Officer, requesting their opinion in regard to the sufficiency of the provision made at Seguine's Point. Answers have been received from all the above gentlemen, except the Health Officer. These answers are annexed to this report, and your body, on referring to them, will find that these officers, to whom the care of the Health of the City of New-York has been specially committed by law, concur in the conclusion of your Committee.

Your Committee, concluding, would respectfully submit:

1. That the Hospitals provided at Seguine's Point are entirely inadequate in capacity.
2. That the Hospitals are unfurnished.
3. That there are no accommodations for the physicians and employes required in the institution.
4. That there are no horses or carriages for the conveyance of the sick, nor stables, coal bins, or other conveniences indispensable to a Hospital.

And your Committee therefore present the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Quarantine Commissioners have not provided the accommodations contemplated by the law authorizing the selection of a site for a temporary Quarantine and the provision of accommodation—

The Commissioners of Emigration respectfully decline to take charge of the temporary Hospital at Seguine's Point, until the requirements of the law shall have been complied with.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

The following opinion of the Marine Hospital Physician was read in this connection:

Marine Hospital, Quarantine, Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1857.

Andrew Carrigan, Chairman Committee on Seguine's Point—*Dear Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, requesting my opinion of the "temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with Yellow Fever, or other pestilential disease," which have recently been constructed at Seguine's Point by the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

In reply, I beg leave to state, that I have examined the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, and while I believe for the most part, they are suitable to the purposes for which they were intended, nevertheless, in several respects in my opinion, they are deficient, and incomplete for the reception, treatment, and general care of patients, laboring under malignant disease. Very Respectfully Yours,

D. H. BISSELL.

The reading of the report and resolution being concluded,

The President remarked that there was nothing in the law that would compel the Board to take the Hospital in its present state.

Commissioner Carrigan was disposed to act in a kind spirit towards the Quarantine Commissioners. He felt no repugnance to adopting the new Hospital when it was in a fit state for the purposes intended, and he thought the law was compulsory upon that matter. The Commissioners had acted foolishly and he felt very sorry for them. A small dock, a building, a privy, and about fifty acres of ground, formed the entire provision. He had been informed that the site of a village had been marked out in the neighborhood and building lots were on sale.

Commissioner Purdy moved the adoption of the report and resolution.

Commissioner Curtis thought it would be well to interweave in the resolution the words "acting under legal and medical advice." But the suggestion was not deemed imperative by the Board.

The report and resolution were then adopted.

Commissioner Carrigan moved that a copy of the resolution appended to the report be forwarded to the Quarantine Commissioners. Adopted.

After some other business, but of little importance, the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly statement:

Number of Emigrants arrived to Aug. 5, 1857		113,359
Number of Emigrants arrived since, to Aug. 12		3,792
Total		117,151
To same date in 1856		82,088
Number of Inmates in Institutions;	1857.	1856.
Ward's Island	1,291	1,312
Marine Hospital	165	147
Total	1,456	1,459
Overdraft on bank Jan. 1, 1857		$9,202 75
Receipts to Aug. 5, 1857	$233,616 99	
Rec'pts since to Aug. 12, for commutation of alien passengers	8,663 90	241,279 89
		$232,077 14
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Aug. 5, 1857	$158,898 45	
Sundry expenses of July 29 and Aug. 5	13,866 31	172,764 76
Balance		$59,312 38

The American Regenerators.—This body, which is composed of the Americans of the eastern Wards, held a meeting on Tuesday evening at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 405 Grand-street,—Mr. Andrew Lewis presiding.

The Secretary read the third article of the Constitution, which fully explains the object of the meeting:

Art. 3. The objects of this meeting are:

1. To endeavor to restore the purity of the American Party, by discountenancing and excluding from membership all known political corruptionists and demagogues.
2. To renew the positive vigor and healthful action of its early days.
3. To preserve and disseminate the true principles of American patriotism.

Several gentlemen spoke at great length upon the article, and during their remarks they denounced the Association to be a humbug in both principle and intention.

Mr. Petit during the course of his argument said that "every American is an American while he is a private citizen, but when he takes a public office then he is a Republican, a Democrat, or anything that may meet his views. So Police Commissioner Cholwell, previous to his appointment, was as firm an American as could be found—but now, being a public officer, he sides with the corrupt Mayors."

The meeting adjourned (in great confusion) until the 18th inst.

The Police Force.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An omission has been made in your publication of the names of the officers in the Eighth Precinct viz.:

Charles Lintz	293	John McKiernon	303
John C. Andre	294	Nathaniel Stilwell	304
Thomas McDougal	295	Thomas S. Green	305
Wm. Olmstead	296	James M. Spear	306
Henry F. Jones	297	Alexander C. Pearcy	307
Isaac Johnson	298	Howard A. Baldwin	308
C. S. Turnbull	299	Lorenz D. Leighton	309
Jacob B. Warlow	300	H. B. Glennay	310
Henry Godfry	301	J. R. Travus	311
Harvey Horr	302		

Yours truly, SAMUEL BREVORT.

Murderous Affray.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Hope, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1857.

Our usually quiet village was the scene of considerable excitement, yesterday morning, (Friday,) growing out of a desperate affray between two of the citizens, one of whom was badly shot during the affray. The circumstances are briefly as follows:

Mr. John Lambert, a quiet, orderly man, is a tenant in the house owned by Horatio G. Seeles, where he has been living since the 1st of April last. There are also three other tenants in the same house. Seeles had a difficulty only a short time ago with one of his tenants, and was prosecuted for defiling said tenant's door with tar, and committing other abuse, and a judgment of $55 was rendered against him. Since that time he has borne enmity against Lambert, who was the principal witness against him on the trial. Lambert, not wishing to provoke an assault, kept out of his way as much as possible, fearing personal violence. On Friday morning he was in the hotel, when Seeles came in and immediately commenced an attack. Several blows were exchanged, when they were separated, Seeles all the time swearing vengeance, and eager for fight. Lambert managed to get out soon after, and started for home, (only a short distance,) but was shortly followed by Seeles, who, watching his opportunity as Lambert came to the door to go out to his work, set upon him again, with the evident intention of killing him. He struck him a severe blow on the head with a large stone, which felled him to the ground, and then was about to rush on him, when he was prevented by the neighbors. Lambert was dragged into the house by his wife. He then seized a loaded gun which stood in the room, and as Seeles came to the door, shot him; the shot taking effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. A physician was immediately called in, who probed the wound, but was unable to extract the shot. Seeles is badly wounded.

Nothing was done with Lambert, public opinion being in his favor, and many regrets were expressed that the shot had not taken better effect. Seeles is a notorious bad character, and the citizens are anxious to get rid of him. B.

Decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham and Brady

DECISIONS.

Nafew vs. Franklyn.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Goodspeed vs. Robinson.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Clark vs. Richard.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Mead vs. Darrah.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

De Leyer vs. Michaels.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Andrews vs. Oberth.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Young vs. Sellers.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ryan vs. Bartlett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Green.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hollingsworth vs. Lacy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Harding vs. Pinner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Whelpley vs. Holmes.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Wolf vs. Roberts.—Appeal dismissed.

Redpath vs. Lewis.—Order modified, &c.

Craig vs. Duhone.—Judgment reversed as to Duhone, and affirmed as to Doody.

Marsh vs. Bloomer.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Sinclair vs. Fitch.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and judgment on demurrer for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to amend in payment of costs.

Carlisle vs. McCall.—Judgment of Justice reversed with costs.

Steed vs. Doty.—Judgment reduced to $62 78, and affirmed for that sum, without costs.

Badger vs. Benedict.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Betts vs. Garr.—Order appealed from affirmed.

Wood vs. Clapp.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Fredericks vs. Lester.—Judgment reduced to $33 50, and affirmed for that amount with costs.

Ferris vs. Bowman.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bloomer vs. Marsh.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Dean vs. Roesler.—Judgment reversed, and case referred back to referee; costs to abide event.

The Wreck of Bark Menasco.—The surviving passengers and crew of the bark *Menasco*, Capt. Dailey, of Warren, Me., which was lost on the coast of Newfoundland on the 21st of July, arrived at this port on Monday, on the brig *Louis Gillies*, from St. Pierre.

We give below a list of the lost and saved of the passengers and crew.

Captain Dailey and wife went to Halifax. The remainder were brought to this port, and are—

Geo. Wormell, 1st Officer, and Geo. Staples, 2d Officer.

Passengers.—Swen Nelson, Olof Anderson, Nils Carlson, Lars Linderoth, Pher. Pherson, Axel A. Nundstrom. *Seamen.*—John Miller, Erastus Messer, John Suinse, Andrew Wilson, Edward Anderson, Christian Peterson, John Johnson. *Cooks.*—Joseph Furis and Charles Swenson.

LIST OF PASSENGERS LOST.

Fran Christed, Augusta Levear, Christianstadt.

Bengt Bondersson, Pernilla Bondersson, his wife, Elna Bondersson, their daughter, Botilla Bondesson, Nills, mother in-law of Bengt Bondersson, Sissa, daughter of Nills, Nills Anders, Nils Anders, Carl Johnasson, Per Mansson, Pernilla, wife of above, Nils and Ingrid, their children, of Fjelkestadt.

Sisar Mans, Anna Lars, (husband in Galesburg, Ill.,) Masse Persson, her son, of Oppmanna.

Ingred Mansdotter, Sissa, her daughter; Karna Mansdotter, sister to Ingred; Kerrtie Jonsdotter, and her three children, Per, Nils and Anna, (coming to her husband in America,) of Wanga.

Mons Truedsson, Malena Mattsson, Per Persson, Ingred Nils, his wife, Son Per, son of Persson and Ingred; Hanna, the sister of Per Persson; Per Nilsson, Johanna, his wife; Hanna, their daughter; Sissa Svensdotter, Sven, her son; Else Persdotter, Elna Truls, his wife, of Hejersas.

Sven Bengtsson, Jons Svensson, Glimakra.

Sissa Truladotter, Arkened.

Lars Mansson, Bengta, his wife, and Mons, Martine and Augusta, their children; Malina Mansdotter, sister to Lars Mansson; Anna, daughter to Malina; Bengta Mansdotter, another sister to Lars; Hestveda.

Per Nilsson, Hanna Paulsdotter, his wife, Nils, their son; Garrod.

Sven Nilsson, Pernilla and Anna, his sisters, (have relations in Galesburg, Ill.,) Winslof.

The Slaver N. Hand.—It is now positively stated, by those who profess to know the facts, that the brig *N. Hand*, which left this port in July, 1856, with provisions for the famishing people of the Cape de Verd Islands, and afterwards went to Africa on a slave voyage, actually landed a cargo of slaves on the south side of Cuba, near the port of Santa Cruz, in the month of October, 1856.

The *N. Hand* was not burned, as is usual with slavers, but was saved and taken to an English island, called by Spaniards "El Gran Cayman," where, after being repaired, she proceeded to fill up with guano from the adjacent islands, and finally arrived safely in Charleston toward the end of November.

She may have changed her name, but the fact here stated is said to be susceptible of proof.

C. H. S. De LaFiganiere, the Portuguese Minister, who had a hand in sending her away on the occasion referred to, protests against being held responsible for the villainous traffic in which she was engaged after she landed her corn meal at St. Vincent's. He says:

As President of the Portuguese Relief Committee, I chartered the *N. Hand*, paying a round sum down in New-York, to convey the provisions purchased with the funds collected; and space was offered, free of freight, to the Corn Exchange Relief Committee for what they had collected for the same object.

The *N. Hand* performed her contract. After that neither I nor my house had anything more to do with her than the said Corn Exchange Committee.

Revolting—Rape, Incest, and Preparations for Murder.

From the Newburyport Herald.

On Monday morning the court opened with an examination of one of the greatest, most terrible, most revolting crimes that was ever committed in this neighborhood—an offence so against nature and decency—so blasphemous of God, and so odious to man, that in three quarters of the States of the Union the man never would have come to a legal investigation, but the people would have hanged him to the first tree or lamp-post. Joshua Goodrich, a native of Alfred, Me., for some years a resident of Topsfield, and now of Newbury, was charged by his daughter with incest, and with rape, though the latter was not alleged in the official complaint.

Goodrich is a good looking man, of large size, and strong, powerful limbs, 51 years of age, with a wife, who was by his side, disbelieving the charge, though she admitted to the officers that she had suspected him, and for charging the offence had been personally abused by him—much harder looking, and some years his senior. They are said to be industrious, and well-to-do in the world, though both are of the lowest caste of mind, and did not seem to realize the enormity of the offence and the disgrace of the affair. The girl is seventeen years old, of pretty appearance, and delicate health, suffering, it is said, through the father's abuse. She testified in a straight-forward manner, alleging that the criminal intercourse has been at various times for three years, and had been concealed through threats of death if revealed. She had been almost a prisoner, kept under constant watch, and it is somewhat singular that preparations of strychnine were kept in the house, though the object of course is not admitted to have been murderous.

Goodrich was committed to jail on the partial, but sufficient testimony of his daughter, in default of $2,500 bail, to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas, at Lawrence, in October next. In her evidence, the girl asserted that criminal intercourse had also been had by her father, in his own house, and within her knowledge, with another girl of fifteen years; and there was in court a child of about twelve years, upon whom he had made a recent attempt.

Were it not that we are informed by the officers that plenty of corroborative evidence is at hand, we could hardly believe this story. It is inconceivable that such a wretch could live and breathe in human shape; and for such wickedness a life long punishment is not half his deserts. A small part of what is charged would prove him to be the embodiment of total depravity.

Tobacco in Virginia.—There are fifty-six manufacturers of this staple in Richmond, whose united capital amounts to four or five millions of dollars. More tobacco is raised in Virginia, and opened, inspected and sold in this city, than perhaps any one place in the United States. It is here that the choicest specimens of the weed assume the shape which commends it to the regard of devoted chewers everywhere. Tobacco is put up in as many different ways almost as there are chewers. There is as much difference between the ideas of the Yankee and the Southerner on this question of taste, as there are on any other matter.

The former likes his "pig-tail" plentifully sweetened, and liquoriced to a degree; the latter, the less sweetening you put in the better the tobacco. Buyers congregate here, who purchase for all parts of the globe. Foreign Governments are supplied by agents who reside here for that purpose. With many a citizen here, the road to wealth has been via Tobacco. Some of the richest men in the city have made their "pile" this way. Success in the trade is followed by a plethoric pulse and a healthy pecuniary condition, but fortunes from over-speculation have often been lost as soon.—*Richmond South.*

LONG ISLAND.

Union Ferry Company.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of the business of this Company in the fact that they own twenty-one boats, fifteen of which are run on the ferries all the time, employ 420 men, and consume annually on their boats an average of 25,000 tons of coal, which, at $6 per ton, would be $150,000.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Rockaway, Tuesday evening last. Coroner Nichols, who held the inquest, furnishes the following description: 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, from 25 to 30 years of age; dressed in black cloth dress coat; linen shirt, marked E. P.; on one finger was a ring marked E. P., 1852; also two gold watches, pocket knife, night key, and a purse containing a small sum of money. Also, a receipt from S. B. Van Antwerp, dentist, to Edward Prichie, for a set of teeth for his wife, dated July 13, 1857. The body was decently interred by Coroner Nichols, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

☞ The funeral of the late Nicholas G. Ogden took place yesterday, from his residence, No. 10 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, and was largely attended by the *friends and relatives of the deceased. His* remains were inclosed in a rich mahogany coffin. The order for the burial of the dead was said at the house by the Rev. Mr. Stanford. The remains were then conveyed to the family vault in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, New-York, when the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle read that part of the burial service appointed to be said at the grave, after which the coffin was placed in the vault.

Burglars Arrested.—Within the last week officer Maddy, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, has succeeded in capturing four members of a band of youthful burglars, who have infested the Seventh and Eleventh Wards for more than a year past. They were yesterday committed by Justice Morehouse for examination.

Fluid Accident.—On Tuesday night a servant girl named Bridget Donohue, residing with a family at the corner of Pacific and Smith streets, Brooklyn, was seriously injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was taken to the Hospital.

Potatoe Rot.—The Potatoe rot has made its appearance on Long Island, and threatens to be very destructive. So says the Jamaica *Farmer* and Greenport *Watchman.*

Starved to Death.—Wm. S. Hughes, a boy 14 years of age, died at the Kings County Hospital a few days since, from disease superinduced by hunger and exposure. On Monday last he was picked up in the street by the Police as a vagrant, much emaciated. He was taken before Justice Cornwell, when he said that he came from New-York two weeks ago with two other boys, who had deserted him, and that he had no money to get back; slept out doors at night and begged for something to eat, but for a day or two before arrested he did not obtain any food. He was taken to the Hospital and died the following day.

[Advertisement.]
LIGHTNING RODS versus PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.
Among the many casualties from lightning which have recently occurred, four cases have come under our notice where the buildings struck were provided with *Patent Insulated Lightning Rods*. In each instance these buildings were more or less shattered. One case has occurred where "Quimby's" Rods were struck, on the house of H. O. Pierce, Esq., in Milford, Conn., and in this instance not the slightest damage was done.
Persons employing the subscribers may rely upon having their work done neatly, substantially and effectually. A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]
Saratoga Empire Spring Water.—It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water, that for medical uses and as a beverage, it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depôt, No. 65 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.
Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. Weston & Co.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. R. Goodale's Office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and for treatment of that most formidable disease, Catarrh. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, has directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
TERMS REASONABLE.
Philadelphia Fire Insurance Agency, No. 75 Liberty-street.
ALL RISKS TAKEN.
S. G. WALKER, Agent of the old-established American Fire Insurance Company.
Capital and surplus $500,000.
Not a claim unsettled.

[Advertisement.]
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Imparts an exhilarating freshness to the air in crowded rooms, and thus RELIEVES FAINTNESS.
Of all known perfumes it is the most healthful. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Hudson River Institute—Male and Female.—$120 a year is charged for board and tuition. Sixteen competent professors and teachers. Term opens Sept. 12. Gentlemen instructors in piano, music, modern languages and oil painting. For catalogues address Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn" continues to attract large audiences to Purdy's National Theatre nightly. It is a merry affair, and will most undoubtedly have a long and profitable run. To night it is to be repeated with a pantomime and concluding farce.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—The fable that scrofula or king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]
Astor Fire Insurance Company.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Aug. 12, 1857, Hon. Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port, and Dr. Henry Shiff, were unanimously elected Directors of this Company, to fill vacancies.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Gas, Gas, Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White, Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 50; Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; White Toilet Sets, $1; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Three-light gas chandeliers, $8; Hall lights, $3; Bedroom folding brackets, 75 cents.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE LARGE and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co. Office Nos. 21 and 23 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. R. MOEN, Patentee.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF FRENCH CHINA. We offer a large assortment of plain white and decorated French China at the lowest market rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY Should not fail to call at the extensive establishment of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. These gentlemen have the largest assortment of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, and silver plated ware, in America.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Archer—Knight.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Arable, Mr. Chas. O. Archer to Annie M. Knight, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Feitner.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, John Wesley Feitner, aged 25 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Charles Feitner, No. 586 9th-av., corner of 43th-st., on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

'Tis hard to part with those we love,
'Tis hard to see them die;
But still we'll trust in God above,
On whom our hopes rely.

Kinnan.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, Jennie, infant daughter of Alexander P. and Margaret Jane Kinnan.

The family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 136 West 26th-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Allen.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, Stephen Allen, infant son of James H. and Fannie P. Allen.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 51 West 33d-st.

Kissam.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, of bilious diarrhoea, Seabury Webster, son of Seabury and Sarah Kissam, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 232 7th av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Shute.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, Rosa Virginia, daughter of Henry B. and Rosa Shute.

Relatives and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

Ross.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, David H., son of Edwin S. and Catharine Ross, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Ralph av. and Hancock-st.

Moore.—In Brooklyn, about 9 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of hydrocephalus, Annie Maria, wife of Edwin B. Moore, aged 28.

She will be buried in Greenwood. The funeral will take place on Thursday, 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mead.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of congestion of the lungs, William E. Mead, aged 41 years and 10 months.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of Edward W. Jacobs and Robt. Beatty, Jr., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 North 2d-st., Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Groos.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 11, John B. Groos, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible], Hoboken. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend; also, the members of [illegible] Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons; also members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F.; also, the members of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, Royal Arch Masons. The members of the Masonic Order are requested to appear in Masters' Regalia, and unite with Lafayette Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 64. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Pray.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, suddenly, Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late Mr. [illegible] Pray.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, on Friday next. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NOW READY.
THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, FOR [illegible]
Containing the first of J. F. SMITH'S NEW STORY, entitled, THE YOUNG PRETENDER.
The most interesting tale ever written by this popular writer. The *Journal* is a large, beautifully illustrated quarto, published monthly, at 10 cents per copy, or $1 per year.
S. FRENCH, Publisher, No. 122 Nassau-st. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., Wholesale Agents.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks FOR THE TRADE ONLY. WHOLESALE BUYERS Are invited to examine our Fall Styles.

AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ABOUT the Mormons in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which contains beside The Rag Pickers of New-York (Illustrated); The Hop Tree (Illustrated); Queen Cucumbers; Bloomer and Crinoline; Tricks of Quackery; Pearls and Pearl Hunting; My Wife saved it for me; A Poor Girl on Dress; A Word from a Mother; Improved Spring-Bed Bottom (Illustrated); Murder will out; Business Prospects; Tobacco and Grain; Some Music; What has been said, done and thought of in New-York the past week; Mazeppa; Seeing and Thinking; Table of different Cities; Interesting Statistics; Notes and Queries; An Illustrated Description of a Model Country House. All these articles (and more), with Eleven Illustrations, are in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED—Price FOUR CENTS. For sale everywhere.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM.—WHEN ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true Farina Crackers, which have the name WING stamped on them. They may be procured of the best grocers generally.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
In consequence of the largely-increased orders for this edition, it will not be ready for City delivery until [illegible] o'clock this day.
ANOTHER ACT IN THE BURDELL MYSTERY.
In No. 89 of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be published twelve engravings, illustrating Mrs. Cunningham's last bold deception.
THE ADVENTURES OF A BORROWED BABY.
LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.
1. View of the House No. 190 Elm-st.
2. Interior of the room at No. 190 Elm-st. The nurse waiting to deliver the Baby to Mrs. Cunningham.
3. The nurse handing the Baby to Mrs. Cunningham.
4. Portrait of the Borrowed Baby, obtained from the Almshouse.
5. Portrait of Dr. Uhl, who exposed the fraud.
6. Portrait of Dr. Catlin, arrested as a confederate of Mrs. Cunningham.
7. Mrs. Cunningham going to fetch the Baby.
8. Mrs. Cunningham returning to No. 31 Bond-st. with the Baby.
9. The marks made on the Baby for the purpose of identification.
10. Portrait of the real mother of the Baby, from a sketch made at Bellevue Hospital.
11. The Baby, as it appeared when returned to its real mother, dressed in its rich attire.
12. A large picture, representing the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham and her attendants in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell, with full particulars of the daring attempt to manufacture an heir to the late Dr. Burdell's estate. Also,
Numerous pictures of the late Revolt in India.
Engravings of our correspondent's trip to China.
Comic Illustrations,
And the new and beautiful tale of CONSTANCE, OR THE GIPSY HEIR.
This paper will be far ahead of any yet issued.

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OUT TO-DAY.
MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S BABY VERSUS DR. UHL'S BABY. SEE PORTRAITS OF BOTH IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
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THE ONLY CORRECT PORTRAIT OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM IS IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
OUT TO-DAY.
DON'T TAKE AWAY MY DARLING BABY. SEE THE ARREST OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM IN THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS SOLD WHOLESALE BY ROSS & TOUSEY, OF NASSAU-ST., AND RETAIL AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

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I will present a box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call for it. For [illegible] Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula and Burns, [illegible]. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

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TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK.—Last week there were nearly 150 died in this City with Summer Complaint. Now I will guarantee that 99 out of every 100 can be cured by taking one bottle of Dr. KIERSTED'S JULEP according to direction. It is the most pleasant to take and the most sure to cure of any medicine ever prepared by man. Sold by most of the druggists in this City. W. E. DARROW, General Agent, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, schools, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

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SIDNEY ROPMAN INFORMS HIS FRIENDS that he may be found at the Clinton-place Building, Broadway, corner of 8th-st., [illegible].

THE LOTTERY POLICY BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible] persons who are conversant with the [illegible] Wards, and some of the most active business [illegible] of the city, are perfectly well aware of the [illegible] of known and recognized offices for the sale [illegible] lottery policies, and it is somewhat singular that the eyes of the police are not more frequently turned to the matter. The commitments before our Courts for the offence have not averaged three a year, for the last four years. Some of the operations of the [illegible] fraternity are conducted in the most secret manner. It is even customary for a few of them to bring a small desk, and remain for certain hours of the day in front entries, disposing of the [illegible], or chances, to such persons as may be cognizant of the place. There are about as low a class, generally, as could be imagined; but it is useless to conceal the fact that there are individuals belonging to the better orders who so far degrade themselves as to entrust sums in the same chances as their colored brethren, with whom the lottery dealers are great favorites. One reason why complaints are not oftener instituted against these violators of the law is too evident, and that is, that the aggrieved parties, if desirous of causing trouble, are "bought up" by the culprits by hush money.—*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON, and of the engagement of the brilliant and beautiful MRS. JOHN WOOD and MR. JOHN WOOD.

They will both appear TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Aug. 13, in the musical piece of THE LOAN OF A LOVER, and in the successful burlesque of THE CORSAIR, THE LAST GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON. Supported by Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1857, BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and last appearance prior to their departure for the South-west and California, on which occasion will be enacted, by particular request, the great burlesque by Talfourd, [illegible] entitled SHYLOCK; OR, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.

PORTIA..................by..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
SHYLOCK..................by..........Mr. JOHN WOOD.

During the evening, by most urgent entreaties, Mr. John Wood will sing the great Hymn of Liberty, LA MARSEILLAISE.

Also, for the first time at this Theatre, the new burletta, portraying the fashionable female folly of the day, entitled CRINOLINE; OR, HOOPS. [illegible] (his original part in America,) by Mr. John Wood.

See bills of the day.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, will open for FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1857.

R. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his Chinese Solo and funny sayings, &c., &c.

YOUNG AMERICA in Ballads and Old Bob Ridley.

G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his Laughing Song.

F. BUCKLEY in New Violin Solos.

[illegible] C. HIFFERT, the celebrated vocalist, will appear. [illegible] on the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, [illegible] Solos, Duetts, &c., Fancy and Comic Dances, new Songs and Choruses.

The Messrs. BUCKLEY'S respectfully announce to their friends and the public that this will be the last opportunity (for some months) of seeing them as Ethiopian [illegible], as they go West in a few days with an entirely new entertainment in white faces.

Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. BURTON is happy to announce an engagement with that distinguished Artist and Superior Contralto, SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI, acknowledged as THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE, who will appear in GRAND OPERA for a SHORT SEASON, at this theatre, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1857, supported by a number of artists well known to the New-York public, in addition to others of eminence from the Opera Houses of MEXICO, HAVANA, and NEW-ORLEANS, together with a full and complete OPERATIC ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS. For further particulars see future announcements. Box-Book open on Saturday morning.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 13, 1857. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF The Comic Fairy Spectacle Pantomime of BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE DOUBLE COMPANY.

The Great Antoine..........in..........Two comic characters. The Promenade Concert at 7 o'clock.

THE SECRET MARRIAGE; OR, WHOSE CHILD IS IT? BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets..50 cents

FRIDAY—Signorina THERESA ROLLA in a new Ballet, and last appearance of the talented Vaudeville Company.

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Miss LAURA KEENE..........Proprietress and Sole Lessee.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS. THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13. THE NAIAD QUEEN.

Sir Rupert	Miss Carrie	Sparkle	Miss Jeannie
Schnapps	G. W. Marsh	Dew Drop	Miss Selma
Rinaldo	Miss Georgiana	Brilliant	Miss Secord
Garnet	Miss Francis	Spray	Miss Anna
Beddighe	Master Amos	Coral Shell	Miss Matilda
Rosalie	Miss Amelia	Sprinkle	Miss Proler
Mantrell	Miss Adelaide	Limpid	Miss Rabaus
Alone	Miss Lolie	Amphibeo	Mr. R. G. Marsh
The Naiad Queen	Louisa	Finback	Master Charles
[illegible]	Little Mary Marsh	Goggle Eye	Master Henry
Pelvis	Miss Melville	Phantom Face	M. Frederick

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) AUGUST 13, 1857, AUGUST FESTIVAL OF MUSIC.

ADMISSION..25 CENTS
Reserved Seats..50 cents

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Reëngagement of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, the young and beautiful American actress, who will sustain on THIS EVENING FOUR FAVORITE CHARACTERS.

THURSDAY—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS. Paul, the Pet of the Petticoats......Miss Maggie Mitchell. To conclude with the thrilling drama of THE FRENCH SPY, in which Miss Mitchell will appear in three characters, execute a wild Arab dance and fight a broadsword combat.

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Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or [illegible] for each person.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13. The performance will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR. PADDY THE PIPER.

CHINESE HALL.

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Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 13 cents. DOE MING, Proprietor.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with MADAME FREZZOLINI, who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

F. WIDDOWS, LATE MANAGER OF Ole Bull's Concert Troupe, having returned from his second successful tour through the Eastern and Western States and the Canadas, with the above distinguished artiste, will be happy to make arrangements with artists who contemplate making a tour of the States. Letters addressed No. 128 Thompson-st., or to NOVELLO'S Music store, will be promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of Boyndie, near Banff, Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the Spring of 1850, and [illegible] to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edge[illegible], B. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 121 West 35th-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are prepared to furnish the above articles in any quantity. [illegible] attention to the quality and extra sizes [illegible]. We warrant the contents of the [illegible] to [illegible] as the samples shown—equal to the [illegible] in this market. [illegible] BROTHERS, No. 63 Beekman-st.

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[illegible] WOOD, [illegible] No. [illegible]

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Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane;
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Successors to the Boston Watch Company. Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

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Ladies' gold guard chains and chatelaine chains.
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PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTLY finished 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, richly finished with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy mouldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warranty. Both are truly superb pianos, and must be seen to be described, and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture-packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night. Will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply for three days.

SOBBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 323 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—MILLER & CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., have on hand a fine assortment of "Miller's modern improved Piano-fortes," with or without the Æolian attachment, which they offer at greatly reduced prices; also, new piano-fortes to let, and rent allowed on purchase. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable PIANO, to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal, and examine their Pianos, before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED Sub-Bass ORGAN MELODEONS, Double Bank and Double Reed Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent; rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 83 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, very little used, and warranted superior in tone and workmanship, will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, ware-room, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

Our new and handsome store is now open and replete with THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS ever exhibited in New-York.

WHOLESALE BUYERS are respectfully invited to examine our stock, which embraces many exclusive novelties in all prices, and on liberal terms. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, On block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an IMMENSE REDUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, LAWNS, MANTILLAS, TRAVELING CLOAKS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, and EMBROIDERIES. No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway. Are now opening their Fall stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Curtain materials, and Window shades, To which they invite the attention of the trade.

SHIRTING AND SHEETING.

For family use, at 15 per cent below the usual prices, 30 cases will be opened THIS DAY, at T. M. JAMES' Family Dry Goods Warehouse, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

MOSQUITO NETS.

Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. 666 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

WHITE BRILLIANTS.

Superior Quality. 3 cases of choice patterns, at 12½ cents per yard, worth 20 cents. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

CHEAP BLACK SILKS—GREAT BARGAINS.

Black Italian Silk at 75 cents per yard. Very heavy and wide Italian Silk, only $1, worth $1 25. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 Broadway, near Bond-st., has Pineapple Goods, Silks, Shawls, Crapes, Seersucker, China, Fans, and thousands of scarce, curious and ornamental articles, which are only to be found as above. Also, a fine assortment of American Indian work.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE, On THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

We shall open the largest and most fashionable assortment of LADIES AND MISSES PATTERN BONNETS ever offered for sale. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 36 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE FALL TERM OF THE POLYTECHNIC Institute, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., New-York, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 1. Parents are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, and inspect the literary, scientific and artistic productions of the pupils. A. T. DEANE, Principal.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq. aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

$15. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—20 private lessons in each branch. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive two more pupils this day or evening at $15 for a full commercial course, to prepare for Fall business. Regular terms $25. Ladies writing lessons, to remove stiffness or trembling, $10.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Grammercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 38 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 45 East 21st-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of the Library are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed proper in reference to the decease of WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua. The attendance of ex-officers and old members is especially desired. ALEX. P. FISKE, Vice-President. JOSEPH F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

YOUNG MENS' REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Committee, will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 13, 1857, at Stuyvesant Institute, (rear-room, 2d-floor,) at 8 o'clock. C. C. MOTT, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, G. G. BUTLER, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Mercer House, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAS. W. SIMONTON, President.

W. G. MERRIWEATHER, W. H. BURR, } Secretaries.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading-room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order. JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GENTEEL girls with excellent references; one does plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family, wages $6 to $7 a month; the other a smart girl 16 years of age; can do light chamberwork and washing; can mind a baby or wait on a lady; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE and competent young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; has the best of City references; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young Protestant girls, sisters, together or separate, as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and seamstresses. They have the best of City reference, and will go at moderate wages. Apply at No. 260 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER, ACCUSTOMED to build all kinds of furnace work, wants a situation, or would arrange with boiler-makers to set their boilers, &c. No objection to going in the country. Address BRICKLAYER, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. D. S., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, or go out by the day, can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st.

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—A SITUATION as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent in every particular. Address H. A. J., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, warehouseman, or clerk, by a young man 24 years of age. The highest references given. Address C. S., *Daily Times* Office.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN who is a practical distiller, rectifyer and manufacturer of syrups, cordials, &c., wants a situation in a wholesale liquor business. The best references can be given. Apply at No. 426 Broadway, in the drug store.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESMEN; must have City experience. Also, two first-class business men; one must have thorough knowledge of linens and white goods, the other is wanted to take charge of our retail delivery-room, and must be acquainted with dry goods as well as book-keeping. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS FOR DRY GOODS and grocery stores; 2 clerks for shipping and ticket offices; 2 bookkeepers, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 2 barkeepers, 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 4 men for steamers, 2 express drivers, and 3 boys for trades and stores. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, 766 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, in a clothing store; one acquainted with figures and a good penman may apply, with references, to No. 76 Chatham st. C. M. CHURCH.

WANTED—A TIMEKEEPER FOR A SAW MILL, a clerk for a steamer, and one conductor and four brakemen. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—RETAIL DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG man thoroughly acquainted with the business. Good references required. Address Box No. 2,228 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 18 Barclay-st.

DRESSMAKER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—One who is competent and experienced in her business. A permanent situation and good wages guaranteed. None but the best need apply at MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 58 Canal-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT wanted, in either surgical or mechanical department. Address OPERATOR, Chatham-square Post-Office, giving real name, age, how long a dentist, wages required. No notice taken of those not complying with the above requisitions.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience; competent to teach the English branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Drawing and Music, (if required) desires an engagement in a private family or school as daily governess. Can give the best City references. Address F. H. H., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 142 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman, wife, child fifteen months old, and servant, with two rooms on second floor, in a family where there are no other boarders preferred, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address S. G., *Times* Office, giving location, description of rooms, price, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN INTENDING to pass the Winter in the City, wishes board for himself and family, with three sleeping rooms, and parlor on the second floor, with private table. Location either Brooklyn Heights, or pleasant part of New-York. Address S., box No. 315 P. O.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON Livingston, Schermerhorn, or State sts., between Boerum-st. and Flatbush-av., for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. A good price paid for good accommodations. Address, with particulars, C. B. J., box No. 2,195 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

A SMALL FAMILY IN HOUSTON-STREET have a very nicely furnished front room, on the second floor, to let to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board; has gas, baths, &c., and location very pleasant and convenient. Address W., box No. 655 Post-Office.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MILITARY.—COTTAGE ON THE CLIFF—PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—This beautiful and romantic place is now open for the reception of military and target companies. These grounds are unsurpassed for picnic or military companies. Walks and flower-beds are most artistically laid out, the reservoir (which supplies the city of Paterson with water) has a beautiful promenade around it, which intersects the other walks at different angles, and gives every facility for all kinds of military evolutions. The shooting ground (in the Valley of the Rocks) being shaded from the rays of the sun by tall forest trees, is without doubt the best in this country. Dinners provided for large or small parties in the best style and at moderate rates. Committees are respectfully invited to examine these grounds before engaging elsewhere. Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, can be procured at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Duane-st., New-York. For further particulars apply to JOHN BRADY, Museum Hotel, Paterson, or of the subscriber on the Cliff, Passaic Falls.

SURF HOTEL, AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side, and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer Reve across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 176 and 178 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. & H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL thorough-bred mare, between 7 and 8 years old, sired by old Trustee, and representing him very closely in appearance; is a fine traveler, spirited, yet kind and gentle, remarkably well broke and of great endurance, is not afraid of rail cars, and safe for almost any one to drive. She is sound and without blemish. This mare is really at reserve, and in the possession of a dealer would probably bring $600. Price $300. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 1 Beekman-st., basement.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AUGUST 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of 1867.
$6,000 Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

45 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each
10 shares Mechanics Banking Association	$25 each
20 shares Mechanics' Bank	$25 each
100 shares National Insurance Co.	$37 50 each
15 shares Market Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Arctic Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.	$50 each
60 shares Hanover Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares Astor Insurance Co.	$25 each
250 shares Breckenridge Coal Co.	$100 each
20 shares New-York & Virginia Steamship Co.	$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 17. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. BANGS, Auctioneer, No. 35 Nassau-st.

THIS DAY, AUG. 13, AT 10½ O'CLOCK. EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

BANGS & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st., will sell a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand parlor furniture, consisting in part of four elegantly carved and richly covered rosewood parlor suits, but little used; four do. do., entirely new, splendid sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, divans, reception, easy, rocking and other chairs; etageres, (richly carved, with mirror back and front,) sideboards, bookcases, book and corner stands, &c., &c.

Also, bedroom enameled suits in various colors, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, beds, bedding, mattresses, palliases, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, at the same time and place, elegant mirrors, mantel, square and oval, pier, top and plain chamber do. Carpets—Velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, &c., &c.

Vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver-plated ware, glassware, &c.

Also, a splendid collection of paintings, by eminent artists, superior engravings, &c.

A portion of the above is the property of a gentleman recently deceased, and removed for convenience of sale, and is in every respect well deserving the attention of buyers. Sale positive.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A THREE STORY HOUSE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—We offer, THIS DAY, Thursday, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 39 Beekman-st., on the second floor—it will comprise every kind and description of rosewood and mahogany goods, most of which has been in use but a few months—parlor suits, carpets and oil-cloths in any quantity, large French plate mirrors, oval do., beds and mattresses, being the entire furniture of a family removing from the City; also, curtains and cornices, China and crockery ware, several hundred Boston rockers and 200 curl-maple chairs; also, one very superior turning-lathe, with tools, presses, &c. N. B.—All the above goods must be removed from the store this day and to-morrow.

B. SHEKAR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'clock, the entire furniture of house in West 26th-st., within a few doors of 7th-av., embracing rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and library furniture, sofas, mahogany chairs, carpets, piano-forte, kitchen and dining-room furniture, cutlery, crockery and glass-ware, beds and bedding, gas fixtures, &c., being the property of a family breaking up. Sale without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, No. 11 Gold st., by order of Assignees, the entire stock of Domestic and Foreign Hardware, &c., contained in said store. Also, stove and office fixtures and one large iron safe. Catalogues now ready. Terms four months.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel, and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal Hotels on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. F. G. CROSBY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out, to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the sale of the valuable store and lot of ground No. 125 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, by WM. H. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 29—Ann-st., No. 142—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 54, 95, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 371, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 25, 26½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 190—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 7—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 227, 229, 231—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five-story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 226—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 35, 53, 63, 67, 72, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 109—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 235—Liberty-st., No. 149—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 167—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 252, 292, 299—Nassau-st., Nos 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 349, 360, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 61—Reade-st., Nos. 26, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 3, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 484, 486—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143, 415—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 105, 123, 160, 163, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 333—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 136, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 305, 306 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 434, 435, 436, 438—Ninth-av., 515½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 59—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth & Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health. WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—DRIVERS, PORTERS AND EXPRESSMEN.—Lost, a small sewed leather portmanteau, or trunk, somewhat worn, and marked on each end G. E. N. It was taken (by mistake, probably) from the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, on the arrival of the steamship *Persia*. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the EVERETT HOUSE, Union-square.

$50 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WHITE, Gilsey Building, No. 195 Broadway.

LOST—A NOTE MADE BY ALFRED MARCHEE, in favor of JOHN MORRIS, dated July 7, 1857, payable on demand, for $900. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will please return it by mail to the subscriber, at Haddonfield, N. J. JOHN MORRIS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River, [illegible] the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a constant growth in wealth; [illegible] population of over 5,000; the seat of Justice of [illegible] County, which numbers 25,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] banking houses; [illegible] trades and professions; it is now rapidly [illegible] destined to become one of the large cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and [illegible]. For further information, apply to A. S. [illegible] LING & SON, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—NOTICE TO BOARDERS OR OTHERS ABOUT CHANGING FOR A HOME OF THEIR OWN.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, sixteen rooms, with large yard, nice place to keep fowls, in a healthy location, one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city, improving very fast, convenient to cars and stages, in 56th-st., third house east by south from 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of [illegible] LANE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown-stone front-deep house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., between Lafayette-av. and [illegible]-place, within fifteen minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is [illegible] with all the modern improvements. [illegible] Apply to THOMAS READ, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON Elm-street, about ten minutes' walk from the [illegible] street Depot, a three story brick dwelling-house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 2 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st.; is built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, IF APPLIED for soon—The 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 128 9th av., near 27th-st., built by day's work, containing all necessary improvements. Lowest price $8,500, worth $10,000. Apply, as above, of the owner.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN THE BOWERY, A good location for any business, a building 25 feet deep, 5 stories high. A large portion of the money may remain on mortgage. Inquire corner of [illegible] and 3d-av., New-York City.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—Broadway, only three squares from the Ferry; only $600 cash or security, balance in 5 years. [illegible] & COR, No. 16 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 159 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown stone house, newly painted and frescoed. [illegible] lot 26x120. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHT LOTS—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—Sale postponed to FRIDAY, Aug. 14, inst., 12 o'clock noon. JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—AT NO. 418 BROADWAY, A SPLENDID basement, 25x80 feet, also two rooms of same size on second and third floors. Apply to W. HENDERSON, on the premises. Also, on first floor, front, of Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., a spacious room and a suite of rooms on second floor. Inquire of W. HENDERSON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, handsome front, and in a good neighborhood; a small house for a small private family; [illegible] a year; location, No. 10 East [illegible]-st. [illegible] Inquire of E. B. LLOYD, No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE IN West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The owner and occupant will let the second story, consisting of four rooms and one room on the third story, to a small family. Apply at No. 348 8th-av., dry goods store.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 16th-st., west of 8th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $350 per annum. Apply at No. 1?? 8th-st., near 8th-av., in the grocery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, by a family of four persons (one infant) four or five rooms and privilege in bath room (indispensable), in a good location, within 20 minutes' walk of the City Hall; other inmates must be American. References given. Address, with full particulars, ROBERT, Box No. 1?? Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE AND healthy location in Brooklyn from 1st October next to May 1, 1858. Any one having a small house (English basement preferred) suitable for a very small genteel family, can hear of a good tenant by addressing H., Box No. 3,375 Post-Office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

A ROOM WANTED—WITH A PRIVATE family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by a gentleman, with meals on Sabbath only. Address S. B. H., stating terms and location, office *Daily Times*.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 50 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is built in the most modern and improved style, and commands a magnificent view of the Croton River for several miles in extent; has good variety of choice fruit, with a large yard and garden, beautifully arranged, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Also, a large number of village lots can be sold from the property. A more particular reference can be had at the office of Messrs. BRIGGS & RICHARDSON, No. 63 Cedar-st., New-York. Apply to or address S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 3½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyance waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 30 acres, on which is a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, ten minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story, front.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In a healthy neighborhood, about ten minutes walk from the depot on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing 14 acres of excellent land, a large house, barn, &c., also fruit trees of various kinds. Will be sold cheap. Apply by letter or personally to S. MILES, Hoboken, Bergen County, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—A plot of ground containing about 15 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WHIMSTER, Steamer office, No. 86 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS—A SPECULATION OF MILLIONS.—The President of the Jefferson City Land Company is at the St. Nicholas, No. 46, and will remain until the 20th inst., (save a few days absence to Boston,) prepared to show capitalists, who may visit him, how a speculation of millions may be made on a small capital. His associates are five—some of them among the first men in the West. They desire to add to the Company a limited number of capitalists in New-York and Boston. Address JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, at this office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to city or country trade. A snug place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 2, at No. 2½ William-st. CHARLES CARTER.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & [illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—SEAMAN LOWERRE, No. 297 Spring-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., requests the attention of Builders and others to his large and well-assorted stock of Hardware, consisting of Clark's best and other locks, [illegible], sash cords and weights, Parker Mills nails, American locks in great variety, sliding door and French window trimmings, hoop and rod iron, carriage bolts and rivets, and a general assortment of articles suitable for [illegible] and others.

LIGHTNING RODS.—200,000 FEET 5-16TH INCH twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 65 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra hard and tallow oil, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PRUSSIA.—All sizes, delivered at Rome's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 1 Nassau-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXECUTED in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 102 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURANCE Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 102 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 102 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with Duncan, Sherman & Co., To whom they refer. Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July [illegible]

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders at the close of the books on that day, on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the [illegible] day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed, at the close of business, on Friday, the 31st day of July, inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, [illegible] under the direction of the highly [illegible] firm of PEREIRA GAMBA [illegible] & CO. [illegible] this enterprise will undertake all the [illegible] and are ready to fulfill faithfully [illegible] in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 417 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. R. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the Legislature, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn [illegible] and Bonds Nos. 1 to [illegible] inclusive, for $314,000 [illegible]

WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

Office of Racine and Mississippi R. R. Co., No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to this Company, due on the 15th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of [illegible] & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange-place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company (late issue) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 18 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 18 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, R. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Marine Bank, New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Broad-st. New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 WALL ST.—New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on demand. G. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. payable on demand to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company No. 47 Wall-st. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

James P. Haight, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, Bridgeport, Aug. 10, 1857.—The bills of this Bank are redeemed at par at our Banking House, in Bridgeport. GEO. KEELER, President.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 30 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner of Wall and William sts.

E. W. DE LAMATER, President.

Wm. W. Henshaw, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. S. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	P. J. Dennell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. R. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bryan,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Brown,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv's H. Ward,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
[illegible] Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvo E. Lefar,
Robert M. Bruce,	R. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Corn's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn No. 37 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $6 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. 82 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 269 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

4:00 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangements—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Reynolds, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 7:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Williams, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain William Wilcox, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FARES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 00	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 50	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 00	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:	Leave Red Bank:
Wed'day, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 13, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 14, 1½ P. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. Amos Smith, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 1¼ and 5¼ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., and 1½ and 5½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. Chas. Dehrick, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston	$3 00
Fare to Newport	1 50

W. H. BYSAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¼, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. Bergen, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Thos. D. Ewan, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The elegant and fast-going steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. Turner, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 34 and 36 Duane-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.

The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Beal, 2,221 tons burth. INDIANA, Capt. Baker, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. Benson, 2,315 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. Britton, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. Comstock, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be be returned.

Notice.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. James West, will sail on the 19th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY......Sept. 9	SATURDAY......Oct. 17
WEDNESDAY......Nov. 14	SATURDAY......Dec. 12

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 18 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, Edward Higgins, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday......Sept. 12	Saturday......Oct. 3
Saturday......Oct. 24	Saturday......Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin......$130 | Second Cabin......$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
ARIEL......	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL......Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, KANGAROO LINE.

PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, Clarke, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to

GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND. $1 50 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

Returning—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM 25 TO 100 ACRES, within 30 miles of New-York, near depot or landing, well watered, good fruit, and it must be near good schools (select,) good buildings, free from fever and ague; one having a fine prospect of surrounding country. Address SILAS B. CONDICT, Morristown, N. J.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED; THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and its proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in its theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not to disease, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter fallacy of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored those dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to possess fixed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over diseases, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the miraculous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, after the effects of these purgatives are over, the bowels are left costive and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs—they neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the requirements of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in the wildest and most violent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become established in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, we care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the diseases established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system—Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c. Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

Harrowsmith, Fontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Moving World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and *Relief*—according to directions, and *in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; *his eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die*. But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, *death* would have seized its victims. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 908 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st.; a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK! THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250.

[On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

Dayton, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Always beneficial. This pleasant and efficacious extract is the best medicine in the world for purifying the blood. It allays irritation, improves the appetite, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; E. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock; Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "Dr. Ralph's Practical Treatise," price $1, is sold at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st. and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons Carnochan and Mott and Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st. and No. 362 Hudson-st.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from Nervousness, Debility, Pain in Back or Loins, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

DIARRHEA, AGUE, FEVER, BILE.—Immediate relief by using STEINFELD'S Cognac Bitters. Office No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists, Bars and Grocers.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS IMMEDIately relieves Diarrhea, Ague and Bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sold importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists, Bars and Grocers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

Is a concentrated extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, *not taken*, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel *Pain and Disease*.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin*.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency, Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood* and greatly increase the power of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r Ch'n Intellig'cer, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. F. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. R. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 3 packages for $2 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 663 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

WM. D. LA MANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 663 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—New for sale at No. 179 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MOSES H. MATHEWS, Plaintiff, against MORTIMER A. F. HARRISON, Defendant. To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest as follows: on the sum of one thousand dollars from the 11th day of February, 1856, and on the sum of two hundred dollars from the [illegible] day of July, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1857. GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of August, 1857.

GEORGE EDWARD SIBLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au6-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DAN H. ARNOLD and HENRY A. SWIFT against WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. TINGLEY and THOMAS A. JENCKES. Summons.—For Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18, 1857.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the place aforesaid, on the 2d day of July, 1857.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy9-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. WARDLAW, GOLLOTHUN WALKER and ANDREW BURNSIDE, doing business as partners under the firm name of WARDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, against JOHN E. HARRISON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant JOHN E. HARRISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, on the 15th day of July, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-seven hundred and seventeen 55-100 dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1857.

WM. C. B. [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 38 Wall-st.

jy 16-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—MARIA H. METCALF against THOMAS E. METCALF, JOSIAH HENLERY, and GEORGE COLLINS.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City on the 3d day of July, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy30-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.

JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.

je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATZ, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated June 26, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator.

je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1857.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, No. 167 Broadway.

jy9-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 1, 1857.

jy9-law6mTh* MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 28th day of April, 1857.

ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor.

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 191 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 27, 1857.

my28-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTEN, No. 9 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857.

f5-law6mTh* FRANCES MILLER, Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 23, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 18th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

[illegible] 304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

75,000 cubic yards of puddle.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

31,000 cubic yards of broken stone.

47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

250 cubic yards of concrete.

550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

384,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to George S. Greene, Engineer in charge of the work.

N. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FORREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $100,000 before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

N. VAN SCHAICK, THEO. R. DE FORREST, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF A. L. BASSETT & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All business appertaining to the late firm will be settled by A. L. BASSETT.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. A. L. BASSETT, H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership for the transaction of the Paper, Twine and Cordage business under the firm of BASSETT & OWEN, and will continue the business at No. 60 Vesey-st. A. L. BASSETT, DAVID OWEN.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Late of Montgomery, Ala.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, New-York, Aug. 1, 1857. Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 2 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

JUDGE DALY REFUSES BAIL.

Proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas.

RECORDER SMITH REFUSES BAIL.

Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Cunningham to be Removed to the Tombs.

A Mysterious Old Woman in Bond-st.

THE BABY ON EXHIBITION.

The Cunningham baby case made a decided movement yesterday, and it is now certain that Mrs. Cunningham will not be admitted to bail. Mr. Stafford, her sole surviving counsel, failed in the writ of certiorari yesterday before Judge Daly, and later in the day he failed equally before Recorder Smith. It is expected that Mrs. Cunningham will be removed to the City Prison to-day. The Grand Jury, who were discharged yesterday for the term, have not had time to examine the witnesses in the matter, consequently she will not be indicted till next month.

The proceedings before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas, were as follows:

In the Matter of Emma Augusta Burdell.—Yesterday morning Justice Davison made the following return to the writ of *certiorari*, served upon him on Monday, commanding him to return the proceedings, &c., in the case of Mrs. Cunningham:

I, William S. Davison, a Police Justice, respectfully return, that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., appeared before me, and made his complaint under oath, in writing, against Emma A. Burdell, for a willful and felonious violation of sec. 51, article 4, chap. 1, part 4 of the Revised Statutes; that thereupon, in due course of law, I proceeded to examine the witnesses produced in support of the prosecution, and reduce the testimony to writing, and thereupon made, in pursuance of the statute, the examination of the prisoner; that the prisoner waived her right to cross-examine the witnesses for the People, or introduce witnesses on her own behalf; that upon the said proceeding I concluded and so decided, that an offence against the said statute had been committed, and that there was probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty thereof; and, thereupon, I made a warrant of commitment in due form of law, a copy of which said warrant is hereto returned, marked schedule A; that in due course of law I have sent to the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions the depositions so, as above, taken by me. WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

Police Court, Second District, New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

The warrant of commitment, already published, is attached.

This return District-Attorney Hall presented to Judge Daly, and said it was superseded, except so far as related to the cause of detention, by the return of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, which is as follows:

I, Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, in the peace and for the City and County of New-York, do return to the annexed writ of certiorari, that I have no personal or official knowledge of the day and cause of imprisonment of the said Emma Augusta Burdell, if imprisoned she be; that I do not detain and have not detained her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, either by that name, or by any other, nor have any personal or official knowledge of her detention.

I return herewith the certain original affidavits against her, the said Emma Augusta Burdell, and her examination under the charge of felony, which have been, under the statute in such case made and provided, certified to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace by the magistrate taking the same, who is named therein, and which are now of record in said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, whereof I am Clerk. HENRY VANDERVOORT.

Aug. 12, 1857.

The District-Attorney then handed up the original depositions which have already been published, and said that he was happy to recognize his Honor as a Justice of the Court from whence the record was brought, and, therefore, waiving any technical objections which otherwise he might make to a review or hearing in regard to bail, he moved in behalf of the people that the writ may be dismissed, on the ground that the judge below has not erred in his decision.

Judge Daly remarked that the District-Attorney was perhaps unaware that the Judges of the Common Pleas had lately refused to longer act as Justices of the Sessions, when requested by both the City Judge and Recorder for a certain very proper case, on the ground that the act creating the City Judge (1850) allowed them to act only when that office was vacant, and therefore he would merely sit as Judge of Common Pleas.

Mr. Stafford said that he would now raise the whole merits of the subject. The questions were, first, whether there had been an offence committed; and second, whether there was probable cause to believe that his client had committed the offence. He referred to the statute defining the offence, and contended upon the affidavits that no offence had been committed under the statute.

Mr. S. then read from the affidavits of Dr. Montague, the officers, and others, relative to Mrs. Cunningham's declarations that the child was Dr. Burdell's, &c. There had never been such a case before in this State. He insisted that the "production" must be in some legal way so as to intercept the inheritance, and not merely Mrs. Cunningham's idle declaration. There had been a claim to Burdell's estate set up by her, but "claiming" did not amount to anything. He was satisfied that there must be some overt act made in a court of justice, before the statute could be violated.

The declarations made in her own house at midnight, was not a "producing" to the public. Her statements, again, were not voluntary, but elicited by questions. It was for the Court to say whether, when [illegible] a private domicil at night, for the express purpose of inducing a crime, the declaration of the person so tempted shall have weight. There had been a decision on this point in England, to which he would call the attention of the Court.

Criminal statutes must be strictly construed, and admitting that this woman "claimed" to be the wife of Dr. Burdell, it amounted to nothing, without evidence that she was his wife.

The Court thought it was not material whether she was or was not his wife, as the pretence as to parentage was part of the offence. If she pretended to be his wife that might be sufficient. The statute was enacted in connection with the provisions of false pretences as to property. There were false pretences both as to personal status and as to property.

Mr. Stafford thought it was important, because if she was not his wife the child could not inherit, and there [illegible] no violation of the statute. He proceeded to speak of the commitment being made in the name of Cunningham, and other matters inconsistent with her being the wife of Dr. Burdell.

The Court said there was at all events a certain pretence on her part, that she was the mother of the child, that Dr. Burdell was its father, and coupled with this was her assumption of being the widow of Harvey Burdell. She was simulating childbirth and produced a stranger child as the child of her body by all her acts as well as words. He wanted to know what overt or legal act would be necessary to constitute a production within the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Stafford instanced the making of a claim for guardianship. A mere assertion, which would injure nobody, was not a crime.

Judge Daly remarked that the word production or produce was not so limited in its meaning as the counsel argued, and inquired what could be the presumption of intent in this case, under the circumstances set forth in the affidavits, other than that raised by the statute. Mr. Stafford thought that could only be conjectured.

The Court said that there was a pretence that the child was born of her, and that it was the legitimate child of Harvey Burdell, and he thought one part of the statute was met; it only remained to show what must in law be regarded as the intent of the production. She must have had some object, and would not the conclusion of the law be that she intended to violate the statute in some way? Besides, the moment the child was born, the law clothed it with heirship. If she exhibited the child as the child of herself and of Dr. Burdell, claiming to be his widow, and he left property, the law acted on her acts and declarations.

Mr. Stafford contended that such intent could not legally be inferred from her mere declarations, but the Court said there were acts calculated to give color to the declarations. There was the pretence of recent child-birth.

Mr. Hall remarked, from his seat, that all the paraphernalia of confinement was there by her immediate sanction, which could be taken as acts following previous acts of pregnancy, and prior declarations of her being enceinte by Dr. Burdell, and referred to Mrs. Barnes' affidavit.

Mr. Stafford thought that the doctrine of the Court would deprive Mrs. Cunningham of the space for repentance, which the law always allowed.

The Court said she had proceeded far enough to furnish evidence that she gave birth to the child, and [illegible] coupled with proof of marriage to Dr. Burdell, would suffice to make good a claim to the estate.

Mr. Stafford said that showed the necessity of proof of the marriage.

The Court remarked that he was assuming the marriage to be established beyond a peradventure.

Mr. Stafford said that positive proof of the marriage did not exist in the case.

The Court said it amounted to the same thing whether she was married to Burdell or not. He referred to a remarkable case of simulated parturition in France (reported in Wharton's Medical Jurisprudence) by the contrivance of a lawful wife and husband, who desired to have an heir. The child was born of another woman lying beneath the pretended mother. In after years the fraud was discovered and the woman punished.

Mr. Stafford said there was still the difference, that the marriage there was undoubted, while here it was not established.

Mr. Hall called the counsel's attention to the fact that a witness was in court who produced her marriage certificate, as the affidavits disclosed.

The Court thought she had laid the foundation of a crime, and even in the light in which Mr. Stafford presented the case, it was the duty of the committing magistrate to commit her. If the case were before him as a committing magistrate, he would have felt it his duty to commit, even on the parts of affidavits the counsel had just read, and apply all the provisions of the statute. It was a very full statute.

Mr. Stafford then passed to the question of bail. Mr. Hall called attention to the statute providing that in criminal cases in the County of New-York the amount of bail shall be altered only by the tribunal having jurisdiction of the offence, after it has been originally adjudicated upon.

Judge Daly said "I remember it; it is in the police law of 1844."

Mr. Stafford quoted other statutes contained in Revised Statutes, claiming that it was only on *habeas corpus* this applied, and not on *certiorari*.

Mr. Hall said that the provisions of *certiorari* and of *habeas corpus*, by virtue of another section, were to be taken *pari passu*.

Judge Daly said that there might be some question as to this; but, however, it was a question of discretion, and, if he had the right to take bail, he would agree with the magistrate in his action. Even before this statute was passed, it was not customary for judges on *certiorari* to interfere with bail once adjudicated upon.

Mr. Stafford said he would make the motion *de novo* that she be admitted to bail, in the same way as if an indictment had been handed in to the Court of Sessions. He quoted the statutes under which he believed the Court had a right to admit her to bail. The Judge conceived that no argument was necessary on this motion, as he was of opinion that under the circumstances it would have been improper for the committing magistrate to allow bail. The following order discharging the *certiorari*, was made:

ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

Upon the return to the within writ, and the depositions and commitment being produced by virtue thereof, and being inspected and considered, after argument for the prisoner, ordered that the writ be discharged. CHAS. P. DALY, J. C. P.

August 12, 1857.

The following is an abstract of the points prepared by District-Attorney Hall, in anticipation of an argument on the writ:

POINTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The committing magistrate has after reviewing the evidence adjudged that a felony has been committed, and that as no reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt arises upon facts uncontroverted by her, bail should be refused.

The officer who is called upon to review the commitment and the papers embodying the evidence now brought up by *certiorari*, should dismiss the writ, and leave the custody as it now is and without bail.

"The commitment being on a charge of felony, the rule is general, not to say universal, that unless the case appear on the depositions to be a very doubtful one, the prisoner cannot be let to bail, though the crime be not capital." (Hill's Essay on Hab. Corp. 2 Hill, 672.) (5 Cow., 39. *Ex parte* Tayloe for manslaughter, where imprisonment was less than for the felony now alleged against Mrs. Burdell.) Says Mr. Hill in his invaluable essay: "The rule in Tayloe's case is in full accordance with the spirit in which punishments have been mitigated by our criminal code. The principle undoubtedly was that while the amount of punishment was reduced, the certainty of its infliction, at least, should not be diminished. The crime there charged and the punishment, though not capital, were still infamous; and in such cases, where no reasonable doubt of guilt arises upon the evidence, it is impossible for the Court to say what pecuniary forfeiture will compensate the consequences of impunity.

The speculation comprehends not only the individual case, but the interests which a large community have in the faithful execution of the criminal law. Vigilance and certainty in this respect can alone insure public safety and tranquility. Lastly, while it brings the administration of justice into contempt, it is sure to result in the greatest of social evils—the indiscriminate punishment of guilt and innocence at the hands of the infuriated multitude."

These latter words of Mr. Nicholas Hill deserve to be written in tablets of gold and placed in the office of every magistrate in this City. They were written in 1843 and prophetic of 1857.

It has been a very curious popular error, that in all cases of felony below murder bail was a matter of course.

Now did the magistrate err in his estimate of the strong probabilities of guilt.

The accused for months past feigned pregnancy.

At first deceived Uhl and Catlin, her doctors.

She urges probable heirship before Surrogate.—Testimony of Bulen.

She prepares baby clothes.—Testimony of her daughters.

Pretends actual delivery; and

Testimony of Dr. Catlin, Mrs. Barnes and Wilt, and exhibits child as her own to them.

Now these are evidences of her own, and not shared by the authorities.

The inference of law is that in this production of an infant to her own set after feigned gestation, and after claim to heirship in a public court she had an intent of a fraudulent nature.

The statute makes this, which would have been a fraud at common law, a felony, if the alleged parents had property and the child was entitled to intercept an inheritance, and she had *such* an intent to accomplish.

Then take the other evidences which were shared by the authorities.

It is idle to say she was led into crime. She had resolved upon it, and taken many overt acts (as it now appears) long before the authorities knew of it. From her character, and still persistence in her innocence, (see her examination—not in a silence, which the law allows, but in a direct assertion,) it is fair to presume that she would have obtained her evidences of crime elsewhere, and have left the authorities with suspicious circumstances only, and not *certainties*.

She sends after a marked child—a clerk is seen to take a marked bill after suspicion points to him—and produces it as her own. Falsely pretends by a thousand little acts, as well as a few strong words, that it is the child of Burdell and of herself.

Now, if it was, the law, without her assertion, instantly on its birth, invests it with heirship. It is formally proven the putative father left property, &c. (Tes. of Bulen and pub. adm.) Intent is an inference of the law from the facts, and it is proper to infer from all the facts that she went to all this personal inconvenience for some pecuniary object, to wit: heirship. If she had killed the child, *she* herself would have been its heir.

Thus, here is a woman taken *in flagrante delicto*, giving no explanation of her strange conduct, and the circumstances exist so as to allow the law first cited to be applied, and to entitle the people to ask that the writ of review be discharged and the action of the magistrate thus practically affirmed.

Later in the day Mr. Stafford made application to the Court of General Sessions for bail.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS—THE RECORDER REFUSES TO ADMIT HER TO BAIL.

Just as the Court was about to adjourn for the term, Mr. Stafford rose and addressed the Court. He desired, he said, to make a motion.

The Recorder asked him what motion he desired to make.

Mr. Stafford replied that he moved that Mrs. Emma Augusta Burdell should be admitted to bail. An application to the same effect had been made that morning in the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, but that learned Judge had doubted his right to interfere with the ruling of the Court below.

The Recorder remarked that Judge Daly had a most undoubted right to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail, if he thought that bail could be properly accepted. But it was a matter of discretion, and not of right.

Mr. Stafford rejoined that the Judge had declined to admit Mrs. Burdell to bail because he had not the power.

The Recorder insisted that Judge Daly clearly had the power.

Mr. Hall briefly stated Judge Daly's position, as defined by himself, when the application was made to him that morning. He (the Judge) not only expressed doubts as to whether he had jurisdiction in the matter, but he said that even if he had power to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail, he would not do so. She had at least laid the foundation of a crime, and in the light in which her own counsel had presented her case, it was the duty of the magistrate before whom she was first examined, to commit her. If the case were before him (the Judge) as a committing magistrate, he would have felt it his duty to commit her, even on the tenor of affidavits read to him by her counsel (Mr. Stafford) himself. I am fully prepared, added the District-Attorney, to argue that your Honor ought not to disturb the decision of the Court below. It has been the ruling of this Court, always, that decisions of other Courts should not be disturbed, and I call upon your Honor, in view of that precedent, to sustain the previous ruling of this Court.

Mr. Stafford replied, that he differed with Mr. Hall in respect to the terms in which Judge Daly's decision was given. He claimed that the adjudication of Justice Davison ought not to bind this Court, and that Mrs. Burdell should not be compelled to go to the Tombs, if bail could be procured for her, and the Public Prosecutor could be assured that she would be in attendance to meet her trial. He submitted that this was a case where the law was in such doubt that the magistrate's discretion might be rightfully exercised. There was even a doubt whether, as a matter of law, the unfortunate accused could be held for the alleged crime. It was truly an exceptional case, and as such demanded his Honor's attention. His Honor's ruling would not only affect Mrs. Burdell, but would affect also others nearly and dearly connected with her. If she were prevented from making necessary family arrangements, her children would be thrown upon the world.

The Recorder remarked that that consideration could not affect his course. The magistrate who had refused to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail had heard all the testimony, while he (the Recorder) was indebted for his knowledge of it to the newspaper reports. That magistrate, with his better and abundant opportunity of understanding all the merits of the case, had passed upon it. And, continued the Recorder, as I have made it a rule never to distrust the decision of the Courts below, in other and less notorious cases, I must refuse to do so on the present application. It would not be right, under any circumstances, to do so, unless you could show acts of oppression on the part of the magistrate. Except in such case, this Court, at least, can never interfere. And I will say that it would be useless to raise questions of law before me. I have examined the statutes—perhaps as much out of curiosity as anything—and read the arguments of counsel on both sides in this case, and I am frank to say that my views would not be changed if I were to go at length into the testimony. Such is the peculiar nature of this case, that for the sake of all parties, a speedy trial is desirable; and in order to expedite, it will be best now to leave it where it is. The admitting of parties to bail is much too frequently resorted to. I am satisfied that in three fourths of the instances where criminals are bailed, one-half of them escape punishment altogether, and a large number of respectable persons are ruined, or at least, dispossessed in business by becoming bail for suspected parties who do not appear to stand a trial.

Mr. Stafford contended that no offence had been shown to be committed by Mrs. Burdell, even if it were attempted.

The Recorder replied that it might, with equal propriety, be said that if a man discharged a pistol at another, and the ball missed its aim, no offence had been committed, although one had been attempted.

Or, added Mr. Hall, if a man were caught in a store, with goods ready for removal, if they were not removed, he has committed no offence.

Then, said Mr. Stafford, I understand that your Honor refuses the motion.

The Recorder—I do, most decidedly.

And so, neither in the Court of Common Pleas, nor in the Court of General Sessions, is there any possibility of Mrs. Cunningham's being admitted to bail.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, and in consequence of the late hour at which the preliminary proceedings closed were not able to complete the Burdell case, in its new phase, for an indictment. It will come up in September.

It will have been observed that Mrs. Cunningham's counsel, on the *certiorari*, argued that there was no evidence of marriage. It is not impossible that issue may be taken on this point on the trial, and if Mrs. Cunningham be driven to produce the man she did marry, she will have to retreat into the meshes of the net for perjury.

Some parties pretend to say that she has already concocted her defence, which is that she was actually confined with a child, but that the Burdell heirs have conspired with Drs. Uhl and Catlin to destroy it, and exchange it for the Almshouse child, seemingly to draw her into a trap. And that being in great agony when her own child was born, she could not recognize it, but believed the babe produced by Catlin and Uhl really was her child, and hence her strong protestations when it was taken from her. But where is the real baby?—perhaps it is with the basket.

THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY AT BARNUM'S.

Barnum is in town. The famous baby, of which Mrs. Cunningham was not the mother, is now at "Barnum's Museum," with its mother, both doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Greenwood, on renewing his application yesterday, was told by District-Attorney Hall that he (Mr. Hall) had no objections to the removal of the baby or its mother to the Museum, knowing that they would be perfectly safe while there, and that Mrs. Anderson, the mother, would gain what she much needed by the exhibition—funds.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Kellogg, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, made no objections, but gave at once a note to Warden Daly for the delivery of the mother and baby into the care of Mr. Greenwood's agent.

And this, of course, Warden Daly did.

The mother and baby were taken at once from the Lying-in Ward, placed in a carriage and driven to the Museum, where they arrived about 6 o'clock last evening.

Mrs. Anderson was "quite agreeable" to the change. The baby didn't cry while in the carriage, nor did it shed a tear, nor create any uproar whatever since its removal. It seems determined to behave itself, as such a great baby should. A baby that is not yet two weeks old—it was born last Saturday week, at dinner time—has already made more noise in the world than even that famous one of "Fair Eugenie."

It wears yet the little dress that Mrs. Cunningham gave it and wears it right proudly, though it has badly "chawed up" one portion of the embroidery on its outer garment.

The famous little one looks much like most babies of a similar age, being pink of color and very lively of tongue.

For size she is rather short. She enjoys already a fine growth of brown hair on her head. Her eyes are blue, like her mother's, and her mouth, like Henry Clay's, is somewhat large.

A few particular friends were permitted to see it in its new quarters yesterday, but the public at large can see it to-day "without extra charge," see it in the arms of its mother, who will sit on a raised platform, ready to answer (if able) all the curious questions that may be asked.

Mrs. Anderson is not yet wholly recovered from her indisposition, but she is quite strong.

She has at length been persuaded to forego her first intention to name her baby Eliza Ann. She will, as has been romantically suggested to her, call it Justitia Anderson! It is already a famous name, and will become more so. It has already been made famous in courts of law and the newspapers, but now its name will be emblazoned in type and ink of all sorts, sizes and colors, on every dead wall in the City, and the region round about. "Some are born great, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

COOLING DOWN.

If it were not for the proceedings in the Courts the public mind would await some new development in the career of Mrs. Cunningham before it would be further disturbed. The refusal of Judge Daly to release her or admit her to bail, caused no excitement, because, having become familiar with the facts, such a decision was anticipated. The only matters in which the public is yet curious, is the decision of the Surrogate in relation to her claim to a share of the property of Burdell; and the then term of her imprisonment for producing a bogus heir to his estate. That settled, and the history about No. 31 Bond street and its inmates will be left for lawyers to quote and for nursery-maids to frighten children with.

THE PRISON-HOME OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Public curiosity, so far as No. 31 Bond-street is concerned, is entirely satisfied. There is no need of policemen, for there are no lingering, listless gazers now—but one. The people pass and repass without so much as a passing recognition of the house in which Dr. Burdell was murdered, and in which the fiend wooer of his property so strangely produced a baby-heir to his estate. They don't even ask the policeman to show them the room in which the bogus child was born. They have ceased to ask whether at midnight the ghost of the man she claims to have been her husband appears in that same room, and remind her of the fearful death-struggle of the night of the 30th of January, or whether her nerves have been shaken by the tick of death watches. And they seem careless as to whether he appears often to harrow the soul of the deceiver with mock-serious inquiries relative to the health and comfort of "that blessed baby" whose father she declared him to be.

MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

In the hurry of forming and expressing opinions in relation to those connected in any manner with the last act at No. 31 Bond-street, Augusta, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, has, we believe, been misrepresented. It is believed now that the cause of her leaving her mother's residence was not disgust for the conduct of her mother. It is positively denied that she expressed any such feeling, or that she would never set her foot inside the house again. The latter denial receives additional weight from the fact, that since she is said to have made the declaration, she has called upon her mother. The true reason for her leaving the house, is said to be one of a very grave character. She has suffered much from physical disease for several years. Her disease has baffled the skill of her physicians. It is said to be incurable, and of such a nature that excitement aggravates her sufferings and hastens the anticipated end.

The anxiety consequent upon the trial of her mother for the murder of Dr. Burdell, had well nigh proved fatal to her, when the verdict of acquittal and the dying away of the excitement, together with careful treatment, partially restored her shattered nerves, and it was with a hope of serving so desirable an end, under circumstances the most unfavorable, that she was induced to retire from Bond-street previous to the sham accouchement. But the story of the sham and of her mother's crime reached her in her retirement, and when she was brought out again to testify in relation to her mother, it was apparent to all that her sufferings had been great, and that this last disgrace had increased and intensified them. Those who should know, say she must die soon, and those who know what causes have so greatly aggravated her disease, wonder that her mother, bad as they believed her to be, could, for the chance of securing a little property, voluntarily hazard the life of her eldest daughter, and cover her entire family with shame and disgrace.

[illegible]

The production of the bogus heir to the Burdell estate, at No. 31 Bond-street, has developed another mystery, that has for several days taken the form and other appurtenances of an old woman with a long and dangerous knife, a basket, and in the basket a quantity of bread and cold meat, and one small pickle. The mystery appears every morning in Bond-street, and sits itself down on the steps leading to the house that is situated directly opposite No. 31. It is by so doing that it becomes a mystery. The form of an old woman with the necessary appurtenances, and a long knife, and cold meat, and a small pickle, would not be a mystery anywhere else than in, or in front of No. 31 Bond-street. There she sits from morning until night, like Meg Merrilies, in a change of raiment, looking anxiously, not for the hour and the man, but for the Policeman and Mrs. Cunningham passing to the Tombs. There she sits with her eyes rivetted upon No. 31, and in her right hand the knife, with which at noon she makes frightful incisions in the hind quarter of a lamb, and with the long, bony fingers of her left, conveys the pieces of flesh to her extensive mouth, and as her almost toothless jaws close upon the emblem of innocence, she continues her unremittin gaze upon No. 31. There she sits, and like Gen. William Walker, never winks at all, or at most, she has winked but once, when she took a bite of the small pickle, the sharpness of which puckered her mouth slightly and caused her to wink (the policeman at No. 31 says he saw the wink, and that it was caused by the pungency of the pickle.) There she sits, gazing always, gazing ever upon No. 31. If the Police bid her move on, she answers not, but still gazing on No. 31, she proceeds to the next door-step, and gazes as before. If ordered to move again she utters no word o complaint, but, still gazing upon No. 31, she returns to the door-step she occupied before, and gazes still at No. 31. Who she is nobody knows, but there she is from morning until night, with her knife in one hand and a piece of the emblem of innocence in the other, gazing still at 31. Where she comes from no one can tell. All they know is that there she sits gazing still at 31. Where she goes at nightfall no one has discovered. All they know is that she returns to her favorite doorstep in the morning and gazes on at 31. It's no ghost, for the policeman says the lamb is real, and must cost in the neighborhood of eighteen cents a pound. No ghost nor goblin damned would stand a price like that. But whatever it is, there it sits gazing at 31. It was there yesterday, and it will be a mystery if it is not there to-day, with its knife and its lamb and its little pickle, gazing still at 31.

HISTORY OF DR. BURDELL'S HOUSE.

The property known as No. 31 Bond-street, originally formed a part of the old Herring Farm. Thence it passed into the hands of Samuel Jones, who married a daughter of Mr. Herring. From him it descended to his son, David S. Jones, who sold a portion of his land along Bond-street, to William Israel. Mr. Israel sold a portion of his purchase, including the lot No. 31 Bond-street to Russell H. Nevins, the deed bearing date, April 30, 1835, and being recorded May 3, 1835. The lot has a front of 25 feet, with a rear of 25 feet 5½ inches. The northwesterly line is 124 feet, and the northeasterly line is 119 feet 4 inches.

Mr. Nevins sold a portion of his purchase to his partner in the building line, Mr. Elihu Townsend, who afterward sold the lots on Bond-street, of which No. 31 is one, to Mr. Timothy Woodruff, a builder, for the sum of $10,000. Mr. Woodruff erected the house now standing, which has become so famous as the scene of Dr. Burdell's murder and the sham accouchement of Mrs. Cunningham. Mr. Woodruff mortgaged No. 31 to the East River Fire Insurance Company. After a series of years he made an assignment, when the mortgage was foreclosed by the Insurance Company, who sold it to Dr. Burdell for the sum of $15,500, the deed bearing date May 1, 1839.

Can Mrs. Cunningham be Indicted as Mrs. Burdell?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's Times, under the "News of the Day," it is thus written:

"It is the intention of the District-Attorney to indict Mrs. Cunningham as Mrs. Burdell, so that to escape the State Prison she will have to prove that she was never married to Dr. Burdell."

But, Mr. Editor, under what other name could he indict her? As Mrs. Cunningham she has been guilty of no crime; every person has a right to adopt what children it may please them, and if she chose the method she did, so as to make her adopted child appear to be more her own, she is not producing a false heir, nor attempting to do so, and it is nobody's business save her own.

Should she then be indicted otherwise than Mrs. Burdell she would very properly refuse to plead to the indictment, as no one but Mrs. Burdell has produced a false heir or attempted to do so. The question also arises whether she can legally be indicted for a crime, which, until the decision of the Surrogate, the law will presume she has not committed, where the essential point is yet undecided—and there is in reality not sufficient to put her on her trial. If she is Mrs. Cunningham she has been illegally imprisoned, for she merely adopted a child, although she chose a curious method of so doing; yet I hold that she cannot be indicted as Mrs. Burdell, as the law presumes a person innocent until proved guilty, and to prove her guilty, (before the decision of the Surrogate) the prosecution will have to prove her marriage with Dr. Burdell—this is admitting that they could prove the *facts* at the trial.

There is a question I wish to ask older heads than my own: In the second volume of the Revised Statutes page 159, section 15, it is provided that "Relatives of the half blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree; and the descendants of such relatives shall inherit in the same manner as the descendants of such whole blood, &c."

Now I wish to ask what that section means, and (if never repealed) why does it not apply to Mrs. Cunningham and her children? If repealed, I wish to know when. Will any one take the trouble to answer me? A VERY YOUNG LAWYER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 12.

$4,000	Mo. State 6s.....	79¾	100	Cleve&Toledo R.R.	53
1,466	Indiana St. 2½s.	54½	1100	do..........s60	53
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	93½	100	do..........s15	53
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	75	100	do..........b30	53¼
1,000	To. Hi.&A.2d m.	59½	50	do..........c	53¼
2,000	do..........	59¼	800	do..........s30	52¾
2,400	do..........	59	1750	do..........	52¾
2,000	La C.&M.L.G.B.	48	800	do..........b60	53¾
5	Am. Ex. Bank.....	111¼	75	Mil. & Miss. R.R..	53½
21	Commonw. Bank...	100¼	34	M.S. & N.Ia. R.R.	49⅞
5	Park Bank..........	108¼	30	do..........	49¾
10	do..........	108¾	38	do..........	49
20	Artisans Bank......	90	500	do..........b60	49¼
50	N. J. Zinc..........	6½	450	do..........c	49¼
20	Pacific M. S. Co....	78¾	50	do..........s3	48½
50	Canton Co..........	19¼	50	do..........s3	48¾
44	Ill. Cent. R.R.......	117½	50	do..........b30	48¾
50	Panama R.R........	95	50	do..........s10	47¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.b60	83¾	50	do..........s10	47
330	do.....p. & c	82¾	5	do..........	49¼
50	do..........s30	81¾	100	do..........c	48¾
400	do..........b10	82¾	100	do..........	48¾
150	Erie Railroad......	33¾	400	do..........b30	48¾
150	do..........b60	33¾	50	do..........s6 m	40
5	do..........	32¾	50	do..........s30	48
100	Harlem R. R....b60	10	100	Mi.S.&N.I.prf.s.b60	74
15	Stonington R'd.....	50	37	Gal. & Chi. R. R. .	90½
100	Reading R'd.........	71	5	do..........	91
500	do..........s10	70¾	5	do..........	91¼
600	do..........b30	70⅞	50	do..........	91½
50	do..........b60	71	150	do..........b60	92
900	do..........	70⅞	100	LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.	35
300	do..........s60	70¾	200	do..........b60	33
100	do..........b30	70⅞	400	do..........	32¾
50	Cleve. & P. R...b60	39½	150	do..........s10	32¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Indiana St. 2½s.	55½	100	Mich. S.& N. I. R. R. s6m 20 per ct. dep.	40
14	Imp.& Traders' Bk.	104½			
14	Am. Exchange Bk.	111	100	do..........s30	45
150	Penn. Coal Co......	82	150	do..........b3	47
20	Pacific Mail St. Co.	79	10	do..........	47¼
200	Erie Railroad...b10	33¼	100	do..........b30	47
200	do..........s3	33¼	100	do..........s4m	40
50	do..........b30	33¼	50	do..........b3	46½
250	do..........s3	33½	100	do..........b60	46½
100	do..........btyr	33¾	50	do..........s30	44½
10	Mich. Central R....	84½	200	do..........	46½
600	Reading R'd.....s3	70¾	100	do..........b60	46¾
20	Mich.S.&N.I.pf.sk.	73¾	50	do..........s6m	39
650	Clev. & Pitts. R...s3	39	100	Clev. & Tol. R......	52¾
100	do..........b30	39¼	100	do..........s10	52½
10	Chi. & Rk. Is. R...	94	300	do..........	52¼
111	Gal. & Chic. Rd.....	91½	100	do..........b3	52¾
150	do..........b60	91¾	400	do..........s30	52
50	do..........b3	91½	200	do..........b3	52¼
200	La Cros. & M. R.b30	33½	200	do..........b60	52¾
200	do..........s30	[illegible]	100	N. Y. Cen. R'd..b30	82¾
100	do..........	33	100	do..........btyr	82¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

As a general report, the Street was better supplied with Money than yesterday. The Bankers were paid for the Exchange sold for the Boston mail, and were disposed to reland what they called in on Monday and Tuesday. The Stock Brokers, in particular quarters, are employing more means than last week. The Discount Brokers, on the other hand, are quite easy; there being no excess of strictly prime paper at the going rates, 8½@9 ℘ cent. Second choice lists are 10@12 ℘ cent. The classification is quite select, lenders showing preference, even when the dates run long, to the prime names at the lowest quotation. Exchange is firm at 109¾ ℘ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $255,836; paid out, $497,630; and held at the close, $12,186,718. The disbursements to-day are thus made upwards of a quarter of a million over the receipts.

On the Stock Exchange, the speculative sellers had the advantage, particularly in Michigan Southern, the supply of cash Stock coming out more freely, and thus tempting time contracts at lower prices. This advantage influenced the general list at the Second Board, and prices closed weaker than yesterday all round. Erie left off 32¾; Reading, 70⅝; New-York Central, 82½; Toledo, 52; Michigan Southern, 46⅛; La Crosse, 32, and Milwaukee. There was not much change on the Bond list. The whole business of the day was scarcely up to the usual average, except in Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo.

The suspension of the well-known firm of N. H. Wolfe & Co., in the Flour trade, was announced to-day. It is stated that some of the Western millers and speculators failed to cover their bills upon the house, to a considerable amount, and Mr. Wolfe, though tendered assistance, refused to involve his friends on their account.

The Boston Banks have replenished their Specie reserve, and the Money market in that city is reported a little easier. The *Morning Post* reports:

"As might be inferred from gain in coin, credit has been more abundant in the banks, and, consequently, less prime paper has been thrown upon the street. Rates, however, have not declined much, and the banks find no difficulty in lending all they have, at their established rates at 6 ℘ cent., on call, and to small customers on time, and to such people as keep "good accounts," or who, for any other reason, are among the "most favored nations"—and 7½@8 ℘ cent. to large houses on foreign paper. Nine ℘ cent. is the lowest street rate for anything, but within a week the number of names taken at 9@10 has somewhat increased. Very good notes can yet be had at 12, and we should quote 10@12 ℘ cent. as a fair outside rate for prime bankable paper, with two names."

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are requested to state that no new negotiation is in contemplation in this Company either on Preferred Stock, as stated in the *Express*, or on Bonds.

There appears to be an idea prevailing to some extent that a rivalry and hostility exists between the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Companies. But such is not the case. Through the acts of a single individual connected with the arrangement of one of the Companies, there was at one time some feeling between these Companies, but the cause being removed it has since died away. It is well known that the Milwaukee and Mississippi managers did all they could in good faith to aid, and did materially aid, the La Crosse Road in obtaining the benefit of the Land Grant from the Wisconsin Legislature. So far as it may be thought that the completion of the La Crosse Road to the Mississippi river will be injurious to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road by creating a competition for the through freight and passenger business, it is proper to say that the latter Road does not place its main reliance upon the through business, but upon its local traffic and the business of Iowa directly west of Prairie Du Chien. It is a fact worthy of note that any railroad which has not a local business to sustain it, cannot be sustained at all. In a great majority of cases the through business, by which is meant the business that can be competed for by other lines, costs the companies, in various ways, all the net earnings arising therefrom, and is often done at a great loss and inconvenience to the local business. If the La Crosse Company were possessed of ample means to prosecute their work vigorously, the Road could not reach La Crosse in a shorter time than from 18 to 24 months, as there is a *tunnel to be constructed* along their line which cannot be completed with any reasonable amount of force short of that time. For two years, therefore, the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company must have almost the entire Upper Mississippi business, at the expiration of which time its local business will become so far developed as to tax its single track to its full capacity.

But while the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company place their main dependence on *local business*, it is obvious that their connections and local advantages at Milwaukee give them at least an equal chance with any other road now completed, or in progress, for at least a fair share of the Upper Mississippi trade. Their advantages over the Galena and Chicago Road for such trade the public are already acquainted with, and are becoming daily more and more plain by showing a saving of about ten hours of time in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi route from Chicago to any point on the Upper Mississippi above Prairie du Chien.

The local advantages of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company at Milwaukee, are to be found in the superior location of their dépôt grounds, vastly more convenient and accessible than those now possessed, or that can ever be possessed by any other Company. Their dépôt-grounds occupy about 50 acres of land in the heart of the business part of the city, situate at the confluence of the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers, all completely docked for nearly three-quarters of a mile, and of sufficient depth of water to accommodate all classes of vessels engaged in the lake trade. This great convenience for transhipment of freight certainly gives the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company a decided advantage over the La Crosse Road, which is not as well situated in this respect, and will have a weighty influence in diverting at least a fair share of the through business, even after the completion of the latter road.

But Chicago will ever be an important starting point for the Northwestern transportation trade—and from this point the Milwaukee and Mississippi possesses superior advantages over the La Crosse. The distance to La Crosse *via* Janesville, over the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and *via* Milwaukee and the La Crosse Road, is precisely the same, viz., 290 miles. But by the Milwaukee and Mississippi route there will be 58 miles of river navigation from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse—whilst by the La Crosse route this distance will be done over the rails. The transportation by river can be done at less cost than by rail, and there will be but little, if any, difference in time, because there is about one and a half miles of cartage and hauling between the dépôts of the Lake Shore and the La Crosse Road, and this break will always cause such delays and inconveniences in the transhipment of passengers and freight, as will more than overbalance the difference in speed between the 58 miles of river navigation and the like distance by railroad transit.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and firm. Sales at $6 50@$6 75 for superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, and $7@$7 50 for extra ditto and Indiana. WHEAT steady and scarce, only small sales of sacked at full prices. CORN active. Sales, 80,000 bush. at 76c.@78½c., closing firm, the demand being mostly for Eastern shipment. OATS unchanged. Sales, 8,000 bush., at 61c. WHISKY, 28@28½c. FREIGHTS unchanged: Corn, 10½c. to New-York. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls Flour; 2,000 bush. Wheat; 67,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bush. Wheat; 48,000 bush. Corn; the latter mostly to tide water.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT supply light, with a moderate demand. Sales about 15,000 bushels, including White Canadian at $1 84, and mixed Western at $1 60. CORN in fair supply, and ½c. better, with more offering. Sales over 8,000 bushels, mostly at 85c. afloat, and to arrive immediately. Shipments last evening—90,000 bushels of CORN and 16,000 bushels of OATS.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, August 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales, 700 bbls. at $6 50 for Extra State, and $7 87½ for Extra Canadian. WHEAT dull and firm. Sales, 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 37 afloat. CORN quiet. FREIGHTS dull—3½c. for Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—50,000 bush. Corn. *Canal exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 15,000 bush. Corn. *Shipped to Montreal*—2,300 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—Market firmer. Sales to-day 1,100 bales. FLOUR—A declining tendency. PORK firm, at $24 50. GUNNY BAGS, 13¼c.@15c. RIO COFFEE, 11c.@11½c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 10 per cent. premium. Other articles generally unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—R. C. Brebbee, Joshua Vanname, Edward Glennan, Wm. A. Niemyer, lady and child, Mrs. Mary Hogan, Mrs. M. Muller, J. Myers, Mrs. H. A. Atkins, F. Atkins, J. R. Trumley, Joseph Reynolds, D. R. Cramer and lady, Mrs. S. Pate, Joseph Todd, F. W. Peters, Miss Jane Dearing, C. A. Kissam, Jos. Kamerer, lady and 3 children, Mr. Flagg, P. Witchamer, A. Seldner, M. Baum, Dr. J. T. Metcalf and child, G. W. Collis, G. R. Jones, W. L. Morris, S. Hildebrand, Mrs. John W. Davis and 3 children and servant, R. R. Carter, Miss J. Davis, and 18 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Central America, from Aspinwall—From San Francisco—Geo. Whitcomb, John Cohen and lady, W. S. Jones, Mrs. R. C. Hills, child and nurse, F. Cunningham, [illegible] Eberhart, [illegible] F. H. Hyatt and son, [illegible] G. Rogers and lady, [illegible] A. S. Vaughan, J. R. Bullock and lady, Mrs. Mathews and 3 children, Lieut. J. R. Eldon, Lieut. Geo. Jackson, John Buchanan, [illegible] Cooper, Col. J. W. Moore, D. Wilson, Capt. [illegible] Cramer, G. S. Walker, S. Harriott, [illegible] Cortes, C. Kidder and lady, J. Denny, W. H. Allen, [illegible] H. Moore, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Pruett, Dr. D. G. White, [illegible] Tyler, Mrs. Lucinda M. Gregory, H. W. [illegible] Davis, lady and infant, G. R. Redding, Edward [illegible] J. Anthony, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, C. T. Lewis, [illegible] Walton and child, Capt. S. Kelly, Dr. Sanders, [illegible] and lady, J. W. Pindall, J. Hixon, W. B. Williams, [illegible] Miles, G. W. Fuller, baggage master, and 141 others. From Aspinwall—Capt. Gardner, U. S. N., Dr. [illegible] Purser, U. S. N., Capt. Clary and lady, H. Harris, [illegible] C. Webster, Miss Dartnell, John Mathewson and lady, [illegible] B. Boyd, F. C. Foster, J. B. Hutchinson and lady, [illegible] McKay, Caroline Scott, B. Frazer, C. L. Duncan, lady and servant, F. Santiago, Mrs. Smith, S. Hutman, [illegible] Ravel, Lewis Ness, H. Woodward, Geo. H. Lodge, W. B. Page, and 128 others.

In U. S. storeship Supply, from Rio Janeiro—Lieut. John H. Parker and John D. Reed, Mr. J. S. Thompson, and 10 invalids from the Brazil squadron.

In ship Isaac Bell, from Antwerp—[illegible] Geo. Baver, Mr. Johnston, Miss Smith.

In bark Express, from Havana—[illegible] lady, 3 children and servant, [illegible] Aly Anguis.

In brig Sarah Bernice, from Ponce, P. R.—J. Gilbert and daughter.

In schr. R. C. Howard, from Sombrero—Dr. George E. Field, Mrs. S. T. Rogers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 04 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon rises.. 11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 1 37 | Gov. Island.. 2 25 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Bullock, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships New World, Knight, Liverpool, [illegible]; Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Laura Russ, Russ, York River, G. & R. J. Peters; Orchilla, Devereux, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Blakely, (Br.) Hallowell, Quebec, [illegible].

Brigs Julia Ford, Turner, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; J. H. Jones, Nicholson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Santa Clara, Ellingwood, Pembroke, [illegible] & Co.; Fannie, Andrews, Pembroke, [illegible]; Perkins, Beals, Wilmington, Brown & De Rosset; Tornado, McCarthy, Antigua, Weeks & Moss; J. P. [illegible], Crockett, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Orianna, Doughty, Philadelphia, J. [illegible] & Co.; Woodbine, Allen, Franklin, McCready, Mott & Co.; C. L. Vandervoort, [illegible], Mott & Co.; Senator, Hatch, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; F. Howell, Loveaway, St. John, [illegible]; Penn, Thomas, Bangor, master; J. [illegible], ark, G. & R. J. Peters; [illegible] R. Gager, S. Hopkins, [illegible] & Slight; Londonderry, (Br.) Faulkner, St. John, [illegible]; De Wolf, Bay state, Sherwood, Boston, [illegible]; Sprague, W. T. Conquest, [illegible]; Ransom, (Br.) King, St. John, [illegible].

[illegible]

Ship Augusta, (of Mystic,) ——, Honolulu 117 ds., with oil, bone, hides and guano to master. From Society Islands to Cape Horn, had most of the time easterly breezes and cold, stormy weather.

Ship Try, (Br.,) Simmons, Bristol, (Eng.,) June 26, with mdse. and 179 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnston, Antwerp July 4, with mdse. and 137 steerage passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Had 2 deaths (children) on board during the passage.

Bark Express, Ross, Havana Aug. 5, with sugar, cigars, &c., to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Rebecca, Storer, Rio Janeiro June 26, with coffee to M. M. Freeman & Co. Passed, bound in, an Am. bark showing private signals, white and red stripes, with letter W. in centre.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Cossell, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Token, Maye, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Eells Mayhew.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Mashbauport,) [illegible] Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Queen of the West, (Br.,) Spain, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Goodhue & Co.

Brig Myra W. Bolt, (of [illegible]) [illegible], Trinidad de Cuba July 29, with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Eclipse, Jones, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Ringgold, Williams, with mdse. from wreck of ship Samuel Willets, ashore near Squan, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. Mary B. Gage, Crowley, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with ship timber to J. W. Halsted.

Schr. Protection, Conklin, Norfolk 3 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. Breeze, Dickinson, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Hovey, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Whirlwind, Oliver, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.

Schr. R. C. Howard, (of Harwich,) Rogers, Sombrero (Virgin Islands,) July 29, with guano to Wood & Grant—vessel to E. Nickerson & Co. 2d inst., lat. 33, lon. 77 50, was boarded by a boat from ship Argonaut, Hall, from Shanghae.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Alice, Howell, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Berlin, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. Predmore, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Logan, Cramer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Woodmanson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. Crochford, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ripple, Lewis, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Jones, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Barnard, Styles, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Rodman, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wanamass, Morris, Delaware, grain to A. Garretson.

Schr. Rose in Bloom, Wiggins, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. C. Whiting, Butler, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Momento, Birdsall, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer J. N. Harris, Smith, New London, with mdse. to B. H. Rockfeller.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, 20 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans. Ships Pampero, Coggin, Shanghae; Washington, Norton, and others.

Memoranda.

The steamship Black Warrior is now on the Marine Railway, opposite 28th-st., E. R., for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and coppered, and have a thorough overhauling.

The ship Ocean Telegraph, arrived yesterday from San Francisco, is consigned to Messrs. Wellington & Abbott.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. bark [illegible], Marston, Leghorn; brigs [illegible]; Wm. A. Brown, [illegible]; steamship Robbins, [illegible] via Matanzas.

Spoken, &c.

June 14, Staten Land bearing W. 25 miles, Br. ship Lightning, (clipper) from Melbourne for Liverpool.

June 18, lat. 25 31 S., lon. 19 29, ship Standard, (Br.,) 22 ds. from Bombay for Falmouth.

July 16, lat. 5 55 S., lon. 34 16, bark Hugh Birckhead, (of Baltimore,) from Buenos Ayres, 28 ds. out.

Aug. 2, lat. 39 56, lon. 66 49, schr. G. W. Howard, hence for Sombrero for New-York.

Aug. 5, lat. 39 38, lon. 68 40, ship Manchester, from Havre for New-Orleans.

Aug. 5, lat. 42 18, lon. 54, ship W. B. Hamilton, from Marseilles for New-York.

Aug. 6, lat. 35 50, lon. 73, exchanged signals with bark Vigo, bound S.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Aug. 6, barks Albertina, Barton, for New-York in a few days; John Benson, Smith, from New-York, arr. July 28; F. J. Cobb from New-York, arr. July 30; schr. Mary Alice, from New-York, arr. July 31.

At Trinidad de Cuba, July 29, bark Mary, Gibbs, for New-York, ldg.; brig Eliza Merrithew, Gordon, do. do.; and others.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE BOGUS BURDELL BABY now to be seen at this Museum, having just arrived from Bellevue Hospital, and with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, been placed at this establishment to gratify, for A FEW DAYS ONLY, the public curiosity. This is the genuine BORROWED BABY, which was the valuable instrument, through District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, Esq., and Dr. Uhl, of exposing the stupendous Bond-st. fraud, and which was pronounced by Mrs. Cunningham to have the "exact nose and chin" of the late DR. BURDELL. The EMBROIDERED BABY'S DRESS, provided by Mrs. Cunningham, is also at the Museum, together with a correct photographic likeness, by Meade Brothers, of Mrs. Cunningham, alias Mrs. Burdell. The whole may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, at all the usual hours of exhibition. NO EXTRA CHARGE for admittance to the Museum, notwithstanding this additional attraction.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ONE WEEK MORE! UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION! THURSDAY, Aug. 13, AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the favorite and great wizard of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

F. AND A. M.—THE MEMBERS OF LAFAYETTE Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of the Lodge, to be held THURSDAY, 13th instant, (this day,) at Globe Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our departed brother, [illegible]. The members of [illegible], New-York City, Hoboken Lodge, and the fraternity in general are cordially invited to join with us. JOHN REED, W. M.

W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.